CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. V. NO. 17 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
*Muroran Maru	T. Horiuchi	5354	18th Jan	19th Jan
Hakusbika Maru	T. Isonaka	8151	13th Jan	25th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6077	20th Jan	25th Jan
Tumba Maru	D. Ishima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb
**Hakodate Maru	C. Sideshima	6th Feb	8th Feb	
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	7137	19th Feb,	3rd Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,

Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporaed in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,825
28th „ ..	"CHLEDONIA„	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,"	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA„	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA„*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA„	7,952
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,652
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
18th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA„	7,572
25th „ ..	"EGYPT„ *	7,941
2nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA"	10,512
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,902

*"MANTUA, "NALDERA, "MALWA, "NARKUNDA, } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
1922		
26th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
9th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
23rd „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,888

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About 24th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.		
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March ..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
26th Jan. ..	Barjora	Bussreh direct
20th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th „ ..	Chakdara	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
25th „ ..	"KABOA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	39,96,655

DIRECTORS.

1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay Branch and
Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,230
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily bulances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept. GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	20,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE

GALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac. Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000. The only Indian Life Office managed or sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. M. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Action Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTEDACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION. BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duress and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Naraindas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 14.

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Bandjermasin, Pekalongan,
Bandoeng, Pontianak
Cheribon, Semarang
Djember, Soerabaia
Djoeja, Solo
Kota Radja, Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa Tegal
Macassar Telok-Betong
Medan Tjilatjap
Padang Weltevreden.
Palembang

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU CLERK, knowing Typewriting English and Gujrati and having experience of Limited Co's work. Apply Box No. 7638, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2577

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. See personally 8 to 10 a.m., to PURUSHOTUM RUNCHOD-DAS, Mangaldas Building, behind Mangaldas cloth Market, Bombay.
A R2560

WANTED—A clever and efficient WEAVING MASTER for a local mill apply sharp with testimonials and experience with salary required to Box No. 7644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2591

WANTED—A Parsi as ASSISTANT SALESMAN in Metal and Sundries Department of old established firm. Ten years previous experience of Bazaar work essential, with a knowledge of English correspondence. Apply to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2507

WANTED A well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensery. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp with the testimonials to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Haji Abdulla Haji Hussein, E. Z. D. Dhoraji Kathiawar.
A R2539

WANTED—ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly trained and used to heavy mill repairs. Indian preferred but must be a man of good experience. Applicants should state salary required, age and particulars of former appointments. Also a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for drawing office of same mills. Apply Box No. 7631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11902

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nasik Municipality on a salary upto Rs 200 plus Rs. 30 as horse allowance per month till the end of October, 1922, with chances of being made permanent. An L.C.E. or B. E with experience of Engineering work and knowledge of Municipal Administration will be preferred. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 28th January, 1922. V. B. AKUT, President, Nasik Municipality. Nasik, 17th January, 1922.
A C11918

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INFLUENTIAL TRAVELLING CANVASSER seeks big merchants of Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery or any other business and manufacturers, to canvas orders or dispose of the articles entrusted throughout India. Satisfaction or Bank reference or security given. Please write in details with terms to Box No. 7628, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2560

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Large well-ventilated OFFICE ROOM, first floor, about 50 feet by 20, with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements. Apply LICHMORE BROS., York Building, Hornby Road.
C R2558

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Jivatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES, Lock-up and Independent at Bhawoo Rasul's Wadi, 426-432, Girgaum Road, with facilities for Electric Light, Telephone, Water and Pit. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Buildings, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
C R2567

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
C R2531

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay. No. 3.
C R2551

HOTEL.

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL—Central and convenient. A first class Hotel for high folk. Private dining table a speciality.
DA P2309

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R3449

REPRESENTATIVE required by a firm of Educational Publishers. Teaching Experience and knowledge of school books desirable. Apply with details of past experience stating salary required to Box No. 7630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M C11901

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7623, Advt. Dep. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2554

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Suit lengths of hand-spun, pure wool. TWEED, beautiful designs, Rs. 16. Apply to J. BHATT & SON, Almora.
T R2542

LOOMS FOR SALE—45" and 48", Plain Calico, Brand New, ready from stock. Apply VAKIL PARELWALA & CO., LTD., Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R2573

WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India.
T R2544

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—C. P. seasoned teak logs and planks, etc., of all dimensions. Char-coal, Bullies, and other timber also in stock. For rates, please apply to, GANPATSING & BROS Contractors, Damoh (C. P.).
T R2521

BEST INDIAN ATTERO—Strong, durable and refreshing sample box (a beautiful six phiied perfume box with seasonable atters) for Rs. 9-8 only including postage. Commission Agents required everywhere. Price list free on application. MD. ABID MD. HUSSAIN Perfumers Victoria Street, ucknow.
T R2538

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMLAL J. DIWAN has retired from the 17th December, 1921, from the Firm of SURANA DALAL & CO. The said business will now be carried on under the same name and style by Mr. Himatlal V. Dalal who has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm.

Dated 19th Day of December. 1921.

HIMATLAL V. DALAL,
SHAMLALL J. DIWAN,
C11925

MARSLANDS PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Marsland, Price and Company, Limited, will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend on Ordinary and Preference shares.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. V. Mehta and Mr. N. M. Muzumdar as Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from 25th January, 1922, to 2nd February 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Agents,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January, 1922.
R2534

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re: The firm of Iyabhai Fakruddin Kothare, dealers in Silk piece goods. ..... Insolvents.

THE following were some of the principal resolutions passed unanimously at the General Meeting of creditors of the above firm held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1922, viz:—

1. That the rights and interest of the creditors be safeguarded.
2. That proper legal proceedings be taken in the interest of creditors.
3. That a sub-committee be appointed to do all the above work.

A sub-committee has been already appointed pursuant to the above resolution.

All creditors willing to join in the work of the above meeting are requested to send particulars of their claims in writing to the Secretary of the Sub-Committee at the undermentioned address:—

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Piece Goods Association,
Near Jackeria Masjid,
at the end of Dammer Lane.
Mandvi Post Office, Bombay.
C11912

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the fourth day of February, 1922, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarin Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st day of December 1921.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. V. M. Khatkhar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 26th day of January to the 11th day of February, both days inclusive.

S. V. DANDEKAR,
Chairman.

Bombay, 10th January, 1922. C11924

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from 26th December, 1921, Messrs. Chhaganlal Premchand Parekh and Gaggannath Dungarshi Kothari have with mutual consent of and amicable arrangement with all partners retired from the partnership firm stated below:—

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL BUREAU.
R2589

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Bank held in London on the 14th day of December, 1921, it was resolved to proceed with the forfeiture of 156 shares on which the last call of £1 per share was not paid subsequently thereto this call on 13 shares was paid and so it is now notified that if the call on the following 143 shares is not paid by the shareholders in whose name they now stand in the Register of Members by the 15th of February, 1922, with interest on the amount thereof at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st August, 1920, upto the day of payment their shares will be forefeited to the Bank.

The shares mentioned below are on the Bombay Register but payment in respect of these shares will be accepted either in London or any of the offices of the Bank in the East.

3 Shares Nos. 105362/4.
35 Shares Nos. 35524/48 & 51086/95.
5 Shares Nos. 34893/7
50 Shares Nos. 48842/2, 103661/4, 37344/5, 80604/8. 102044/44/66, 49749/58, 52984 and 74063.

Special attention of persons who may have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Bank for registration is directed to this notice.

By Order of the Board,
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th January 1922.
C11905

LOST SHARES

LOST SHARES.

12 CERTIFICATES for Sixty Shares Nos 215874 to 215933 in the Union Bank of India Ltd., standing in the name of Mr Mahamed Jaffer Meherali have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against dealing in these shares. The finder of the said shares is requested to communicate with Mr. Goolamhusein Molcobhai, 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Any claim over these should be lodged with the Bank within a month after which duplicates will be issued.
R2581

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the Municipal Office upto 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1922, for the supply of bullocks on the following conditions:—

1. Age between 5 and 6 years.
2. Height (from behind the hump to the ground not less than 52".
3. They must not be bulls.
4. The working capacity of the bullocks will be tested at the time of purchase.
5. The Veterinary Assistant's opinion will be final.
6. The Tender should accompany 1 per cent. of the aggregate amount tendered for as "Earnest Money" returnable on tender being rejected. The successful tender shall immediately deposit 5 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his accepted tender, for the due filment of his undertaking to supply the bullocks.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th January, 1922.
C11915

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the Royal Indian Marines Dockyard, Bombay, up to p.m. (Standard Time), on the dates specified.

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tender.	Period of Contract.
1. For supply of labour for making and repairing sails, awning and canvas gear in the Dockyard and loft. 2. For repairing clews and splicing lanyard. 3. For slinging and unslinging hammocks.	25th January, 1922.	
4. For repairtng and restuffiing Troop bedding. 5. For removal of coal ashes including soots, clinkers and other refuse accumulating in the Engine Room and Stockhold and on deck of R. I. M. Vessels. 6. For washing Troop bedding and hammocks.	27th January, 1922.	No 1 to 6 For the year ending 31st March, 1923.
7. For supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries.	8th February, 1922.	No.7 and 8 For the Half Year ending 30th Sep. 1922.
8. For supply of miscellaneous Marine Stores.	15th February 1922.	

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.

The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures and total at foot of each page duly completed.

The names of Tenderers must be typed or hand printed on the first page of the tender form.

All samples required must be supplied free of cost.

For particulars see Notice No. 111/Est. dated 7th January, 1922, in the Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th and 26th January and 2nd and 9th February, 1922.

(Sd.) E. J. HEADHAM,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
C11882

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 and in the matter of Hanslux, Ltd.
HANSLUX, LTD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 12th day of January, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Company to confirm the transfer of the said Company's Head Office proposed to be effected by a special resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 20th December, 1921, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 4th day of January, 1922. The said resolution runs as follows "That the Registered Office of the Company be transferred from Bombay to Delhi as the Head Quarters of the business of the said Company" and notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of February, 1922, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, Policy-holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said transfer under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or an attorney or his counsel for the purpose and the copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the said Company's attorneys Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala of 12A, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1922
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Attorneys for the Company.
C11923

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 and of the Provident Insurance Society Act V of 1912 and in the matter of the Venus Provident Insurance Society Ltd. .....
The VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD .....*Petitioners.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 12th day of January, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Company to confirm the transfer of the said Company's Head Office proposed to be effected by a special resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 20th December, 1921, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 4th day of January, 1922. The said resolution runs as follows "That the Registered Office of the Company to be transferred from Bombay to Delhi as the Head Quarters of the business of the said Company" and notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of February, 1922 and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Policy-holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the Confirmation of the said transfer under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or an attorney or his counsel for the purpose and the copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the said Company's attorneys Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala of 12A, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1922.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Attorneys for the Co.,
C11922

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMKISSON SHRIRAM RATHI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a piece Goods Merchants, residing at Bandra without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SHIVLAL BHIVRAJ constituted Attorney of Bai Gomtibai, widow of the deceased Ramkisson Shriram Rathi of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widow, residing at Sangamnair District, Ahmednagar of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of December 1921.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11921

Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits
Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.
Prices on application.
PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,
314 Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEVJI HARIRAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in to or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 512, 512, 513 and 514, New No. 2514, Old Survey No. 8. New Survey No. 10/7404 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 1635 and 1635A. Street Nos. 159-1, and containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev, on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that by the properties of Gautam Keshav, Pandurang Dadaji and others, on or towards the North partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Dhakji Vishwanath and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11913

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 Steel Life Boat, 7 Wooden Boat, 8 Wooden Pine Boat, 2 Wooden Mohogany Boat, 4 Iron Disinfecting Boilers, 1 Life Boat and Coal Bucket, Coking Galley Stoves, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th January 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dock, Mazagon the above goods.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th January, 1922 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 129A, 128, 129, 2, 117A, 117 and 119; 114A case Nos. 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, and 94, Ropon Road, East, Agripada, near Ripon Road.

Building Street, Nos. 914—916 918—926, case Nos. 39, 40, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, at 10-30 p.m.

Building Street, Nos. 2, 3, 6A, 5 case No, 6, 7 Government Gate Road, Parel.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett 1751 length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

The Auction Sale of the Remaining Unclaimed Parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AUSTRIAN ENVELOPES OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

15 cases each 3,000 Austrian Envelopes of four different colours size 6 in. by 5 ins.

1 case 2,000 Austrian Envelopes, size 6 in. by 5 ins.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY BACK ROAD AND KHETWADY 9TH LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees concerned herein and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Zainullabedin Alibhoy deceased, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1920, between Zainullabedin Alibhoy of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12/16, Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003(1) Street No. 1 Khetwady, 9th Lane and Ward No. 2/8 (2), Street No 18 Khetwady 9th Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Goodkisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees of their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st January 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., wil sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured pieces-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station.

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattress, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, shairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m. Sunday, 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SHOPS AT ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET AND LOHAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction on the spot.

8 newly constructed shops at Arthur Crawford Market and 3 shops at Lohar St., (Pork Market).

The pork shops will be sold at 8 a.m. (B.T.) and the A. C. Market shops at 9 a.m. (B.T.)

A deposit of (3 three months rent will have to be paid by the purchasers.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable well furnished and electric fitted bungalow at Vessova, facing the sea, area about 3,500 square yards. Apply Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Apollo Street:—

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) on account of The American Writing Machine Company the following:—

6 cases 10 century model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete in metal cover and in Original factory cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND ELECTRIC FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jal Virji proprietor of the Victoria Motor Works and Carriage of Girgaum.

Drills, (Drilling Machine) vices, spark plugs, Jacks, Lubricating guns (syringe), Boyce Motor meters, high power carbon remover.

On account and risk of Mr. S. M. Acharl. 12 pieces 110 volts D. C. 9 ins. table fans.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January 1922.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES MOTOR CYCLES, SIDE CARS, CYCLE AND ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions and by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harrison Bros., of 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following:

D J H 1/9—2 cases each containing 1 motor cycle 2¾ H P model No. 2.

3 cases each containing 1 motor cycle 3 H P "Combinations."

1 case 6 gents' and lady's cycles model Nos. 3-13-14-16 & 18 frames 22" to 24" Free Wheel and 3 speed.

3 cases containing side car, spare parts and accessories of motor cycles and cycles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivey of within four days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, etc., etc.,

On FRIDAY, the 20th January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show room at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Collard and Collard Cottage Piano, Milner Safe, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book stands, Gramophne with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hat-stand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4497

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by public Auction on Sunday, the 22nd day of January, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of old small Causes Courts on Vithaldas Road, Princes Street by order of Seth Haji Saikh Ahmed Galadari of Bandra who is closing furniture business, entire stock in trade of his furniture shop comprising made to order household furniture such as mirror door single and double almyrahs, panel door cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, arm and armless chairs, wooden single and double bedsteads, drawing room suites, marble top tables, teapoys and sweat toned English Piano.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Jan., 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 124, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 451.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Safes, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay.

Dead Articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as, cotton and woollen wearing articles, sundry samples, picture post cards, country boots and shoes, used stamps, etc. etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq—Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Mahomed Hussein Sidick:—

(2) of A. C. Danbar:—

2 Persian Carpets, and 4 gunnies hide.

Motor accessories such as Motor lamps, shields, foot board, radiator, bolts and etc.

(3) of Parshotam Pockerdas:—

1 cafe, copper and brass pots, coach, chairs mirrors, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Framroz Bros and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers Mr. Patel Somabhoy Motibhoy.

3 cases each 250 gross crocket cotton balls.

(2) On a/c. and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser 200 dozen, socks No. 9-11.

By order of the Office concerned—

1 case American China Cleats.

By order of Holland-United Manufacturers Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bapuji Manekji, Provision Merchant Null Bazar, Bombay.

1 Case No. 29, 50 boxes each containing 1/4 gros Macaroon sq. chocolates.

1 Case No. 31, 50 boxes each containing 1/4 gross Macaroon sq. chocolates.

1 Case No. 41, 38 boxes each containing 1/4 gross Macaroon sq. chocolates.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer a fascinating Love Drama

"The Kingdom Of Youth",

(5 parts—6,000 feet).

presenting in a star role the adorable

MADGE KENNEDY

and the handsome idol of the millions

TOM MOORE

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m.
(S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHORTLY SHIFTING TO CHURNEY ROAD.
Old Stephens Premises
opp. Albless Baug

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

—MASTAN TANK—
New Nagpada (Byculla,)

—DailyAT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)—

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5. 30 p. m.

Wrestling Matches on Sunday Matinee Show only

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Third Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Star ing
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais
THUNDERBOLT JACK

He is a ma vellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.

Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.
View of the
LAST SESSION of THE CONGRESS
at
AHMEDABAD
THE PANDAL BUSY WORKERS
HUGE CROWDS WEL-KNOWN LEADERS

Mahatma Gandhi.

This Film is shown this Week.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaeoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 drop Rs. 4-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.

Dep B 261

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m
BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
"IRENE"
Plan at S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.

Cinematnee at 6-30.
"THE WAYS OF MEN"
ARE MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN THE WAYS OF WOMEN?
Featuring Annita Stewart.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
n her mile-a-minute Comedy Drama
"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE PHANTOM athlete"
Featuring
ANSONIA

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
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ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
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"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will old photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising tunts in which they figure. These are but part of the hos of Jnngle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY
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TO-MORROW SATURDAY

THE LAST CHANCE

TO see A GEM OF INDIAN CINEMETAGRAPHY!

Another Episode of time-honoured Religious love of Bharat!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are proud to be able to offer To-night for the last Time, an imspiratingchapter from Indian Mythology.

"Sant Sakhubai"
"Sant Sakh ubai"
(6 parts 6,000 feet).
by the Hindoostan film Company.

The programme includes a vivid Moving Panaroma of the Great Congress at Ahmedabad.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

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MISS EDITH ROBERTS
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The Boss of
THE "THUNDER ISLAND"
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A terrific tale of the astounding adventures of a little White Tigress in the South Sea Island.

SEE HOW

He searched for pearls and found a girl more precious than the Evening Star that guided his ship through Southern Seas. It takes a Honeymoon heart to appreciate

"The THUNDER ISLAND"

A "Universal" Specia Attraction, presented this week at the

"STAR CINEMA"
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Four Shows Daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY—Special Matinee Shows at 3-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Box (4-seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs 2.
Balcony Rs.—1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12, 6 and 3.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 18th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 64	17 56
	May	17 29	17 23
	July	16 83	16 78
	Oct.	16 23	16 20

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.	
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	10 20	10 18
	May	10 16	10 22
	July	10 09	10 04
	Oct.	9 71	9 64

London, Jan. 18th.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 15/16	Dull
Bar Gold	4/17/11	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8	Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 18th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver small offering closed. Quiet	35 1/8
Reuts. 5 %	41

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	163 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb done	£ 17 3/4 & 17 5/8
More doing at better prices, closing ratheressier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Jan.-April	28/9
" Months	Sellers
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug.	28 7/8
Tone Sellers	

New York, Jan. 18th.

Demand Bills	422 12

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 18th.

On London in Paris	51 67
In Germany	800 00
In Italy	96 23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 95
Christiania	26 96
Amsterdam	11 51
Switzerland	21 54

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

Mid. American Spot	10 58
Sakelliridis	19 50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 19.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 455 and after touching Rs. 457 went down till Rs. 451 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 451. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 450 and closed at Rs. 447. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 376 and steadily declined to Rs. 370 remaining Rs. 372 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 389 and eased down to Rs. 381½ the rate 4 p.m. was Rs. 382. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 318 and March Rs. 315 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady feeling yesterday and there was a good inquiry for high class Oomra and Broach descriptions from Japan shippers, as well as local millwalas. About 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 19th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	447
" " Bengal Dec/Jan.	314
" " March	314
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	368
" " March	378

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 19th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	451
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	315
" " March	317
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./Jan.	372
" " March	384

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 19th.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab		350	325	305
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	387	372	357	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	417	402	387	
M. G. Central P. No. 2	402	387	372	

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	27,416 Bgs
Wheat	6,378 Qrs
Linseed	485 "
Rapeseed	Nil "
Gingilyseed	5,755 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	13,902 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	34,005 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	15,677 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	137 "
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	400
Bajra	3,299 "
Coal	1,076 Tons

The Second Annual Social Gathering of the past and present pupils of the Gokhale Education—Society's Bordi English School, Bordi Centre,—Dist. Thana, will be held on the 21st and 22nd instant, when Mr. G. D. Trivedi, will preside. The donors and sympathisers are cordially invited.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.876
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	68.5
Dew Point	"	65 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	3 4
Maximum temperature of Air	"	83.0
Minimum do do	"	67.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENW, Nu, NW.
Aggregate Wind	miles	108

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.22" of rain, Skies are moderately clouded in the north and west of the division but are clear in the southeast. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Mainpuri night temperature is higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind but above it at Bikaner and Jodhpur, night temperature is higher than usual at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Rajkot, Veraval and Neemuch humidity is in excess. Night temperature is above normal at Surat and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Saugor humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan. Skies are clear at Karwar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bombay and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west has given 0.22" of rain at Rawalpindi. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions remain unsettled and skies remain lightly or moderately clouded over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th January 1922.

A western depression is affecting the extreme north. Light snow has fallen at Parachinar and light rain at Tezpur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 19TH OF JAN. 1922

Station.	Temps. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temps. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Normal to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	25	—	10.78	+4.25
Do. (17th)	60.7	50.9	25	—	8.7-	+1.69
Jask	74.5	59.6	91	—	1.78	+0.80
Muskat	75.1	65.5	77	—		
Do. (17th)	—	—	—	—		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.5	44.0	99	—	1.36	+0.89
Rawalpindi	61.7	39.0	6	0.22	6.95	+3.77
Lahore	66.8	42.3	78	—	0.74	—0.33
Hissar	71.1	44.8	70	—	0.71	—0.07
Ambala	66.2	43.8	83	—	1.10	—0.66
Delhi	68.4	51.1	99	—	6.21	—0.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.2	51.1	63	—	0.19	—0.23
Mainpuri	77.0	50.8	64	0.01	0.27	—0.45
Jhansi	74.6	51.0	78	—	0.58	—0.41
Cawnpore	77.5	51.5	81	—	0.68	—0.49
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	68.1	46.6	0	—	2.49	+2.17
Karachi	72.1	58.5	69	0.01	1.31	+0.87
Ajmer	73.4	49.8	68	—	0.08	+0.58
Jaipur	74.5	55.2	43	—	0.15	—0.43
Kotah	79.4	57.2	52	—	0.05	—0.47
Mount Abu	66.8	50.4	46	—	0.62	—0.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	80.6	50.5	54	—	0	—0.13
Dwarka	76.1	62.5	81	—	0	—0.10
Veraval	79.0	60.1	75	—	0	—0.34
Rajkot	83.0	52.6	76	—	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	85.2	55.4	60	—	0	—0.27
Surat	83.4	62.4	55	—	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	84.2	49.9	49	—	0	—0.18
Deesa	86.8	51.9	46	—	0	—0.18
Neemuch	79.1	50.0	69	—	0.48	+0.07
Indore	84.1	54.7	53	—	0 24	—0.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	53.5	71	—	0.95	—0.36
Saugor	82.6	54.0	65	—	1.08	—0.37
Hoshangabad	82.9	55.0	63	—	1.91	+0.45
Khandwa	83.8	50.7	60	—	1.79	+0.77
Akola	89.2	54.0	54	—	2.26	+0.80
Amraoti	86.2	50.5	48	—	0.36	—1.33
Nagpur	86.2	54.8	58	—	0.56	—0.95
Chanda	85.5	55.0	64	—	1.11	—0.75
Raipur	83.5	59.1	83	—	6.65	—0.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	68.3	80	—	0	—0.56
Ratnagiri	86.9	68.1	63	—	0.33	—0.46
Marmugao	84.4	69.9	88	—	1.54	+0.14
Karwar	87.9	68.6	87	—	1.17	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.0	56.5	48	—	0.54	—0.40
Ahmednagar	85.2	54.5	48	—	0.91	—0.16
Poona	89.2	56.0	52	—	0.19	—1.01
Sholapur	88.7	60.7	49	—	0.30	—0.33
Bijapur	84.0	62.3	60	—	0.34	+0.14
Belgaum	83.7	56.7	58	—	0.31	—0.41
Aurangabad	85.8	59.8	66	—	1.38	+0.12
Dhanankot (Indore)	87.6	57.8	71	—	3.44	+2.02
Hyderabad	82.5	59.2	77	—	6.78	+5.68
MADRAS AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	89.2	70.2	60	—	1.21	—0.21
Calicut	85.2	66.8	77	—	4.38	—1.41
Cochin	87.6	69.8	72	—	4.07	—3.33
Colombo	88.4	70.7	83	—	9.47	—10.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	63.2	85	—	3.50	—3.72
Bellary	87.8	63.2	65	—	4.38	+1.33
Guddapah	87.0	65.2	64	—	3.47	—1.66
Madras	82.6	75.1	88	—	9.5-	10.42
Banga re	80.3	54.6	77	—	4.72	+3.45
Coimbatore	84.0	61.2	64	—	5.67	+2.57
Trichinopoly	87.6	64.0	70	—	5.89	—2.57
Nagapatam	80.9	69.8	90	—	10.08	+8.86

A Lahore message of January 18, says:—A Peshawar correspondent reports two small raids, one being by local bad characters in a village in Charsadda tehsil on January 2nd. The Frontier constabulary, however, succeeded in capturing two of them while they were trying to sneak across the border with booty laden in a donkey.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 19.

S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Binfield, Fea, Gulle.

S S Halkhola, Prince, Gulle.

S S Muroran Maru, Horinchi, Calcutta.

S S Trantenfels, Carstens, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kosmo for New York.

Steamer Upada for Calcutta.

Steamer Naldera for London.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste etc.

S S Barjora: The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Muroran Maru:—The N Y K steamer Muroran Maru, 3,263 tons, Captain T Horinchi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Trentenfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Trantenfels, 3,924 tons, Captain L Carstens, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

January 19.

S S Zayani from Basrah Agents Persian Gulf S N Co—4 bags medicine; 180 jottas asafoeteda; 49 bags asafoeteda; 15 cases asafoetena; 1233 bags almonds; 76 jottas almonds; 17 cases almonds; 2250 baskets dates; 1228 bundles dates; 76 bags potatoes; 350 bags gum; 2 cases gum; 21 cases gum tragacanth; 83 bags gum tragacanth; 174 bags raisins; 23 jottas skins; 5 bundles skins; 19 tins pearls; 20 bags currents; 122 bundles cotton; 137 bundles wool; 180 bundles specie.

S S Anna from Durban, Agents W & A Graham and Co—7294 tons coal.

S S Frenneglas from Delgoabay Agents B I S N Co—7318 tons coal.

S S Skuld from Bangkok Agents F F Campbell andCo—16 bundles silk; 1076 pieces teak squares; 780 pieces teak plank; 100027 pieces teak scantlings; 9239 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Stratehlarne from Cardiff Agents Indian States and Western Agency 5607 tons coal.

S S Beme from Bangook, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co—626310 gls kerosene oil; 2000 cases kerosene oil; 1099 casks lubricating oil; 3635 cases candles; 500 bags wax.

S S Freinfels from Melbourne Agents W & A Graham and Co—20309 bags wheat.

S S Shapool from Cardiff. Agents W & A Graham and Co—55496 tons coal.

S S Cape Recife from Durban, Agents Killick Nixon and Co—6770 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

January 19.

S S Caledonia for London—107 bales cowhides R Allimohamad.

S S City of London for Liverpool—2000 cwts groundnut cake Birla Bros; 2000 cwts linseed cake Birla Bros.

S S City of Marseilles—150 cwts cashewnuts Birla Bros.

S S Vitellia for Liverpool—32 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 325 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Vitellia for Barcelona—300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Vitellia for Manchester—40,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Vitellia for Marseilles—799 cwts teel seed Raili Bros.

S S Seirstad for Hull—1998 cwts myrabollams D Bhucaji and Co.

S S Seirstad for Passages—450 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Seirstad for Antwerp—2000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonfiy B Meyer and Co.

S S Seirstad for Havre—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Clanmacphee for Hamburg—999 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 736 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonfiy Haji and Co; 9750 cwts myrabollams M M H J Chotani.

S S Cape Recife for Genoa—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 13995 cwts teel seed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kosmo for New York—18 bales goat skins Charles Booth and Co; 10000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Kosmo for Philadalphia—105 casks goat skins Charles Booth and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—1000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton twist S J David and Co; 300 bales cotton Nissin Cotton Trading Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong—75 cwts sharkfins E Moledina.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—29992 cwts teel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Wartrum for Antwerp—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Wartrum for Ghent—325 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 6 bales cotton N Eufobally and Co.

S S Hakushika Maru for Osaka—800 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Mirzanore for Kobe—1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama—7½ cwts ivory F K N Meane.

S S Mutira for Moji—300 bales cotton T M Kalelia.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Only a small turnover in coal shares was reported to-day. There was a small inquiry for Govindpur without any business being been put through. Only few jute shares changed hands. In miscellaneous section there was a better demand for cotton shares Dunbars and Kasoram closing firm. Beyond a few transactions in railway shares there was very little reported.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 15-12; Burrakur 45-4 S. O. L. 43-8 S. L.; Nagpur 14; Ranegung 53-8; Talchar 7.

Jute.—Auckland 117; Budge-Budge 258 S. L. and 264; Clive 20; Craig 5-8; Howrah 28-4; Lansdowne 190; New Central 367; Nuddea 37; Reliance 26-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Potteries 6-12; Barasat Basorhat Rly. 60-8; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton 490; British India Corporation (prefs.) 105-8; Burdwan-Kutwa Railway 51; Burnah finance and mining 4-12; Central provinces cement 7-4; Dunbar cotton 510; Kasoram cotton 17-14; New Pioneer sugar 8-14; Purnea Rice 7-12; Sara Seeragunj Railway 63; Sphere Insurance 3-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. quoted at 57-12; Small lots 58-2; War Bonds of all dated 100-4 per cent.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-seven thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven eighth pence.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
Mr. MANGESHRAO TELANG
FAMOUS "BEEN" and "SITAR" PLAYER

Practical Demonstration of 15 noted ancient Rags (three Rags in each concert)

PROGRAMME:—

Sat. 21st January 1922	9-15 p. m,	10-45 p. m.
Sun. 22nd "	4 "	—5-30 "
Wed. 25th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Fri. 27th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Sun. 29th "	8 a. m.	—9-30 a. m

TICKETS:— Front two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 15 for season or Rs. 4 for concert
—Back two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 10 for season or Rs. 3 for concert.

ADMISSION:—limited to 40 persons only preference being given to season-ticket holders

PLACE:—Saraswat Co-operative Hall, near Gamdevi Temple, Gamdevi.

PLAN open for inspection at Royal Trading Co., Opera House Tram Terminus,

Where tickets will also be on sale.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
"Bhartrahari"

The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photograph by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
BY
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ
TIME:
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., is appointed District and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., retired.

The resignation by Mr. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay is accepted.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., of the Bombay establishment, who arrived on 6th instant has been appointed Assisant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., of the Bombay establishment, who arrived on 6th instant has been appointed Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. Aminuddin, I.C.S., of the Bombay establishment, who arrived on 6th instant, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Sukkur, in Sind.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, the Bombay establishment, who arrived on 6th instant, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. D. G. Sowani, B.Sc., B.E., is appointed special Assistant Land Manager under the Directorate of Development Bombay for three years.

Mr. P. Malone is appointed as Assistant Engineer on probation for one month in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, with effect from 6th instant vice Mr. J. A. Menezes, resigned.

Mr. T. S. G. Menezes is appointed an Assistant Engineer in the No. 3 Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily, with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr. H. St. C. Smith, is appointed Deputy Secretary to Government Development Department for two years.

Mr. J. A. Gayer, Assistant Engineer, Development Directorate, has been granted privilege leave for a period of one month commencing 3rd January.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, L. M. and S., D.O.M.S. (Lond.), has been attached for duty to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in place of a Military Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 5th December, 1921.

Assistant Surgeon I. Fonseca, M.B., B.S., has been attached for general duty to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory from the 29th November 1921.

Assistant Surgeon N. M. Chavan, L.M. and S., was placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Thana, with effect from the 28th November 1921 to the 4th December 1921.

Assistant Surgeon N. M. Mankodi, M.B., B.S., on his being relieved by Assistant Surgeon D. J. Asana, L.M. and S., has been posted temporarily to the dispensary, Vengular.

Assistant Surgeon G. D'Souza Fylinto, L.M. and S., has been granted pavilege leave for six months from the date of his relief by Assistant Surgeon J. C. De Quadros, L.M. and S.

Asistant Surgeon Nathan Elijah, L.M. and S., has been placed temporarily in charge of Bai Gulbai Dinsha Manekji Petit Dispensary, Bhiwandi.

Assistant Surgeon N. P. Dalal, M.B., B.S., has been granted privilege leave for a month and a half from the 11th November 1921, and allowed to keep a duty lien on his appointment during the leave.

Assistant Surgeon N. B. Muzumdar, M.B., B.S., in charge Scott Hospital, Palanpur, was granted privilege leave from 25th October 1921 to 12th November 1921, both days inclusive, and was allowed to keep a duty lien on his appointment.

Rao Bahadur Rijhumal Taurmal Thadani, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 18th February 1922. He is, however, re-employed as a temporary Engineer, with effect from the same date on Rs. 300 per mensem, in the first instance, till the afternoon of the 31st December 1922, provided he continues to be thoroughly efficient physically and mentally in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five months and twelve days with effect from the 3rd January 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

The "C. M. Gazette" of Lahore says that Mr. J. L. French, a newly selected member of the Indian Civil Service posted to the Punjab has resigned his position. This is the second resignation among newly appointed candidates to the Indian Civ Service posted to the Punjab.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

CUSTOM OF HUNTING HARES.

FIGHT BETWEEN MEN OF NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

Yelgurdappa Kallappa and six others
vs.
The King-Emperor.
Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. W. Allison, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. He found the first accused guilty under Sections 304 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 7 years. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 were sentenced under Sections 324 and 147 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. Accused Nos. 5 and 7 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

The facts are briefly these:—

There was a fight between men of the neighbouring villages of Basarkatti and Benkatti on the 10th April last. On that day the day after the Hindu New Year, it is the custom for parties of Chhatres, Radders, and similar castes in this district to go out hunting hares. The method followed is simple. The men are armed with light sticks with which they beat the bushes in the scrub jungle, and when a hare is seen, it is carefully watched till it hides in some bush, which is then carefully surrounded; then the hare is started, and the men try to hit it with their sticks as it tries to escape. On this occasion it appears that two parties from their respective villages happened to meet in the scrub jungle on the boundary of the two villages. The Basarikatti men spotted a hare hiding in a bush which was surrounded by both parties; but before the preparations were complete some one, probably in the Benkatti party, threw a stone at the bush, and the hare jumped out and escaped. The Basarikatti men were naturally annoyed, and abused the others, partly because they claimed that the hare having been first seen by them was their own quarry and partly because the Benkatti men whom they taunted with being inferior hunters of hares, had broken the rules of the game by throwing the stone too soon, and so had allowed the hare to escape. Some ineffectual pursuit was made, and both parties proceeded, wrangling and scuffling to a level and more open space at the bottom of the hill; and here the affair developed into a serious fight. The Basarikatti men, who thought they had a grievance, were the aggressors. As the affair developed, stones were thrown and blows with sticks exchanged generally among those who remained to fight. The general fight resulted in the death of Hannappa who seems to have been the most prominent champion of the Benkatti party. He was cut with an axe on the side of the neck. All the accused were arrested.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that Hannappa attacked accused No. 1 in a single combat and struck him a heavy blow on the head with his stick. Thereupon accused No. 1 seeing that Hannappa was preparing to repeat the blow, and anticipating that a second blow would at least fracture his skull, struck at Hannappa in his right of private defence, as the only means of saving himself from at least grievous hurt.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence, and observed that it was incredible. He found the first accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Before the fight took place there was no enmity between the men of the two villages, and it was in no way premeditated on either side. If accused 1 had happened to have carried only a light stick instead of an axe, the whole affair would not have been very serious. Of course a riot of this kind, ending in a death, was a serious matter and called for punishment which might act as a deterrent; but except in the case of accused No. 1, he did not think the punishment need be very heavy. For him it might be said that he was probably in some pain and wrath, and his fighting blood was up; but making allowance for that it was taking an unfair and a cowardly advantage to hit Hannappa with his axe when the latter was held by two other enemies.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reduced the sentence of the first accused to two years. Accused Nos. 2 and 6 were acquitted. The sentence of accused No. 3 was reduced to one year and the sentence of accused No. 4 was retained. The sentence of accused Nos. 5 and 7 was reduced to what they had undergone.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. A. G. Desai and Mr. Karnad appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

AGRICULTURAL OUTBLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Report for the week ending 17th January:—

There was rain during the week in parts of Deccan. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana and Palanpur. Crops are still suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Deccan. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Picking of cotton continues in Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains show a tendency to fall.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

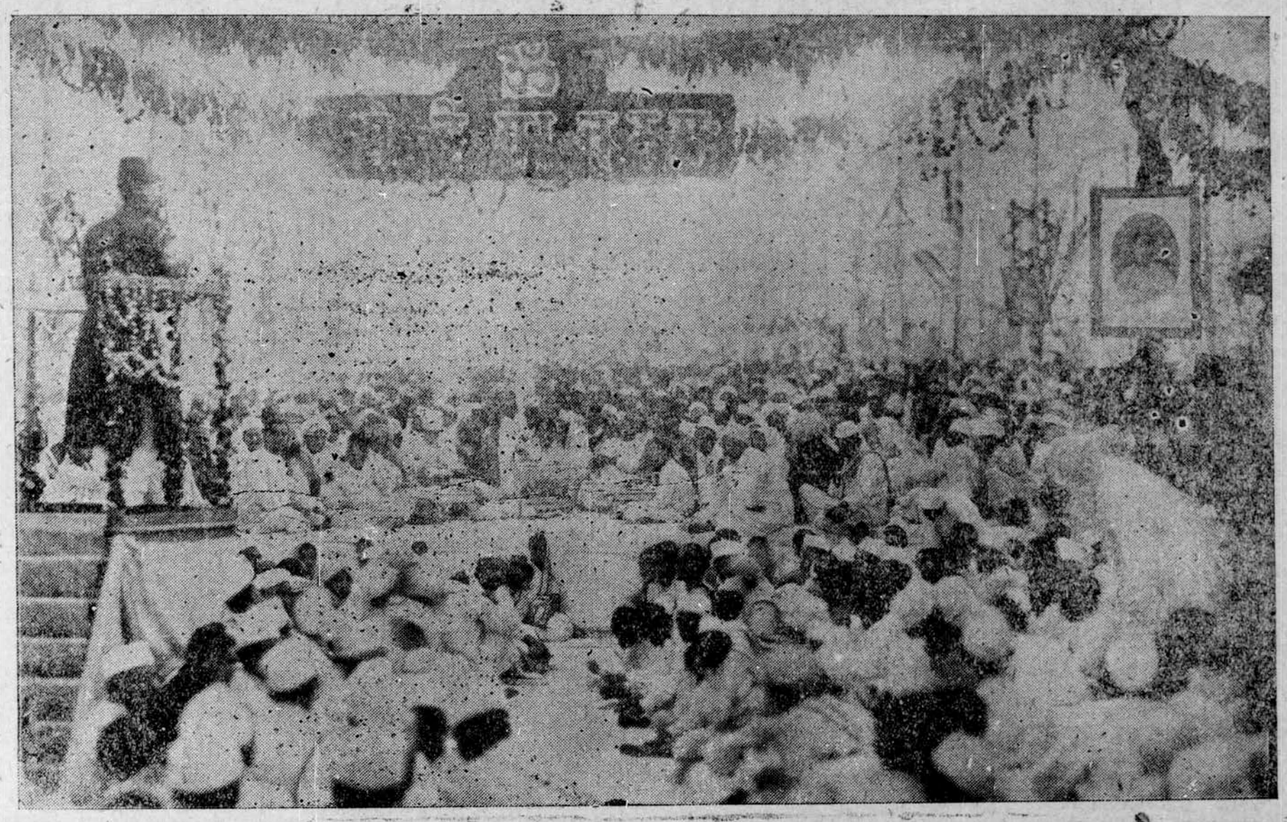
HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Salt.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25th Jan.	m 9 38	25 5
		10 45a	28 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Salt.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25th Jan.	m 4 6	20 0
		3 45a	16 9

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS



HAKIM AJMAL KHAN DELEVERING HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

RIOTING ON PAREL ROAD.

NINE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Prosecutting Inspector Finan charged Bhaga Tukaram. Namdeo Santobia and 23 others with rioting and mischief on Parel Road on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Mr. Janai, pleader, defended accused Nos. 9, 11, 18, 19 and 21; Mr Kamlakar pleader defended accused No. 3; Mr. Chirputkar, putkar, pleader defended accused No. 6 and Mr. Pathare pleader, defended accused No. 24.

The facts of the case have already been published in these columns.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged accused Nos. 2, 6, 14 15. 16, 17, 19, 20 and 25 as there was no sufficient evidence led against them.

His Worship, then framed the charges of rioting, and committing mischief against the rest of the accused to which they all pleaded not guilty.

As the accused who pleaded not guilty to the charge intended to call defence witnesses, His Worship adjourned the case till today.

RIOTING ON PAREL ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged Bhaga Tukaram, Mahadeo Narayan and fifteen others with rioting and mischief on Parel Road on the 19th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Janai, pleader, appeared for accused Nos. 9 and 21 and Mr. Pathare, pleader, for accused No. 24, Mr. DeCunha, pleader, for accused No. 1 and Mr. Kamlakar, pleader, for No. 3.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday (Thursday).

Cross-examined by Mr. DeCunah, Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji, witness, said the mob that attacked his shop consisted of about 100 to 150 persons and they came there at about 12 o'clock. The crowd multiplied very slowly. They were throwing stones at the building.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kamlakar, the witness said that the crowd was pelting stones at the shop. Accused No. 2 may or may not be there, he could not definitely say, however, whether he was actually there or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vessavewalla, witness said accused No. 22 was in the crowd. He was there for two to three hours. The crowd was moving to and fro.

Cross-examined by Mr. Janai, the witness said the crowd continued throwing stones till four o'clock in the evening.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

RIOTING AND CAUSING HART.

A COMPOSITOR CONVICTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate Deputy Inspector Sane charged one Alli Razar Rahimbux. A Moslem compositor employed in the British India Press with rioting and causing grievous hurt to Deputy Inspector Sane on the 18th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Deputy Inspector Saul said on the 18th of November last he was on duty at Jacob Circle with a party of military. About 6-15 p.m. he received information that Mahomedans were assaulting Christians at Sankli Street. He immediately proceeded in a motor lorry to the scene where he found a mob of Mahomedans throwing stones at them and also at a house. He saw the accused in the crowd running away into alone. He entered the lane where accused and four others ran into. He, however, succeeded in arresting the accused. Just when he arrested the accused one of the crowd struck him on his elbow with a stick and caused a wound. He saw one man "Mumbaya" by name lying on the ground when he dispersed the crowd. He removed the man to the Arthur Road Hospital. He then, took the accused to the Agripada Police Station.

The defence of the accused was that he was not in the crowd and he had no stick in his hand. There was no crowd of 40 to 50 persons there (in the Sankli Street). He was going to his brother's to have some money, after having said his prayers. He was working in the British India Press Company in the capacity of a compositor. He was quite innocent of the charges laid against him. He had no witnesses to defend him except God.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months on each charge, viz., Rioting and causing grievous hurt. The sentences are to run concurrently.

A TRUMPED UP CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S PLEADER AGREES WITH MAGISTRATE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairay, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sawan, charged Kalicharan Shiharak (15) a purdeshi with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 54 on the 11th instant.

The evidence showed that the complainant Ramnath Dwarka had engaged the accused as a servant and paid him Rs. 40 to pay the landlord for rent. On enquiry he found subsequently that the amount was not paid and the accused had also absconded Rs. 14 of the complainant's "pan" shop.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant owed him three months' wages and as he did not pay him he left his service. The case was srumped up against him to prevent him from working outside.

His Worship in discharging the accused remarked that he was satisfied that the case was entirely false and should not have come all to this court. It was a sheer waste public time.

Deputy Inspector Sampson:—Your Worship, we were not going to bring this case at all but were ordered to bring it.

Magistrate:—By whom?

D. I. Sampson:—By Inspector Newby

S. I. Sawan:—Inspector Newby had investigated this case.

Mr. Nehrulker:—I quite agree with Your Worship that the case should not have come at all before the court. There was no evidence at all.

Magistrate:—I am glad to hear this remarks from the complainant's pleader.

CONVICTED OF HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT'

COMPLAINANT REWARD POLICY.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Kavishwar of Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Babul Pandurang, Sitaram Raghu, Tukaram Vesoo, Sitaram Shincharan and Bala Raghu with house breaking and theft on 29-4-21 of property valued at Rs. 1,500 belonging to Kapoorchand Mansing, Marwari of Kihim, Alibag District.

The evidence showed that the accused who formed a gang of dacoits broke open the house of the complainant and robbed properties and ornaments which they disposed of to various persons in Bombay. It took several months to investigate the case and trace the property.

His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced accused No. 1 to one year's rigorous imprisonment, No. 2 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Mr. 3 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant gave the Magistrate Rs. 125 as a reward to Inspector Kavishwar and and his staff for their able investigation.

A LAD DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate Sub-Inspector Raje charged one Anna Krishna, a Hindu school-boy with attempt to set fire to a kerosine-tin lying near a shop on Dadar Road on the 19th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Navalkar, pleader.

Habibhoy Kassimbhoy, said he had a shop on Dadar Road. He did not know the accused. He saw him standing near his shop. He had a match-box in his hand. A kerosine tin was lying on the road. No fire was set to the tin. A Parsi arrested him.

Dukaram Palchand, a servant in the employ of one Mr. Manekshaw Dhanjibhoy, said he lived in the Star Bakery on Dadar Road. The shop of the complainant was opposite to the Bakery. He did not see the accused with the match-box. The accused was near the shop. He did not know what was done to the tin.

The defence of the accused was that he did not attempt to set fire to the kerosine tin. He had a match-box in his hand which he used for lighting his *bidi*. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship discharged the accused as there was no evidence against him.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Last evening The Bandman Opera Company gave another performance of "The Southern Maid." Picturesque staging is undoubtedly the most striking point about the show. Vocally there are several good members. The best in our opinion being the "Cigarette" song sung by May de Souza. As regards plot there is very little in it to appeal. For the benefit of those who have not seen the show, we add that the plot of "The Southern Maid" is a vendetta story, not too well told. It is amusing in parts, but we are very much afraid it is not likely to rank amongst the most popular of the Bandman productions.

We liked the new revue production "Bubbly" immensely. There appeared to be never any question about the unlimited supply of enthusiasm imbued into the show by each, and every member of the Company.

All seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly, particularly Jack Crichton in his imitable trapeze act, and his partner in the laughter, producing occupation, Dan Mansfield.

May de Souza, Dolly Prince Grace Barry and Madeline Rossitter naturally were also all important factors in assuring the success of the show likewise, Eric Masters, Harry Reynolds, and Tom Scott.

Attendances at the Excelsior Theatre continue to be fairly large. Patrons are not show to recognise good musical productions, and certainly during this second Bandman Opera season, which is now running its course, we have every reason to suppose there will be no opportunity for our theatre goers to feel disappointed over the variety of musical plays, revues, etc., which the Bandman Company are presenting during their present visit to Bombay.

To-nihts show is "Tails Up" and tomorrow's "Irene."

Next week, we understand a special benefit farewell performance will be given in recognition of Madeline Rossitter's last appearance in the East. We trust Miss Rossitter will return and delightfully entertain us again at some future date, after her farewell performance, as she has done in the past, and that her farewell appearance, at all events, is not an entire farewell to us in the true sense of the word.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLIEM CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Certain interested persons having failed in their design to depress the value of shres about three weeks ago by circulating rumours that the Company had made a loss and to make good the loss debentures were raised for a very large sum and there was going to be no dividend for the year ending July 1921, have invented a new canard with a view to bring about a fall that I have been heavily unloading my holding. There is absolutely no truth in these rumours. The share register which is open to every share-holder will show whether a single share he'd by me has been sold.

Though repeatedly pressed by nervous share-holders to make a statement regarding the Company's position, I regret I cannot forestall the annual report and the chairman's speech which wil come to hand shortly and which will discolse the position of the Company.

Suffice to say that the Directors have been pursuing the sound policy of strengthening the Company's resources by recommending the balance dividend of only 12½ per cent. per annum.

The directors have been pleased to fix exchange at Rs. 15-10-0 per pound sterling so that the dividend per hundred shares would be Rs. 39-1 instead of 37-8-0.—Yours etc.

M. A. J. NOBLE.

Bombay, Jan. 18, 1922.

MULTAN MUNICIPALITY.

QUARREL OVER PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Reports from Multan point to a considerable local feeling over the election of Mr. Syed Rajan Shah as President of the Multan Municipality. Syed Sahib who was senior vice President was elected President for the rest of the term vice the official President who resigned last year. In November last a resolution was passed by the Committee electing Mr. Rajan Shah President with effect from January 15th. When his term was to expire new Municipal Elections at Multan took place last month resulting in return of many Congress and Khilafat members and the election results were gazetted only last week. It is contended that the election of Mr. Rajan Shah *was ultra vires* as it was made before the elections took place and membership was gazetted and eight members, four Hindus and four Mahomedans have filed a suit for injunction in the court of Senior Sub-Judge, Multan for restraining Mr. Rajan Shah from exercising his rights as president and for declaration that his election was *ultra tires*. Some members have also given notice that they would move a resolution for cancelling Rajan Shah's election and the matter is coming, before the Committee on the 23rd instant when a lively debate is expected.

PRINCE AND POLO AT BANGLORE

(Associated Press.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP.

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales played polo this afternoon on the beautiful ground of Maharaja of Mysore. The Prince's team beat Queens Bays rather easily by nine goals to one. The Resident was "At home" to a large number British and Indian guests who occupied one side of the ground, the remaining three sides being open to public who were again present in strength, and a at the conclusion of the game thronged across the ground to see the Prince leave. There will be dinner partly followed by a small dance at the Residency to-night and the Prince leaves for Mysore at 11-45 p.m.

PLANET MILL STRIKE.

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE

About a hundred and eighty workmen belonging to the Roving Department of the Planet Mill, situated at Ferguson Road, struck work on Wednesday morning, as they wanted some five rupees more than their present wages. As the management did not yield to the demand of the workmen, the latter laid down their tools.

Throughout the day, the strikers were peaceful in their behaviour, but about seven o'clock in the evening some of them began throwing stones at the mill asking the night workmen who were inside it to come out. The mill authorities immediately communicated with the Police and on seeing their arrival the strikers retired. Except this small disturbance, nothing untoward happened. Except the roving department, all other departments of the mill were working as usual yesterday.

FREE MATHEMATICS CLASS.

The Aryan Excelsior League will conduct a free mathematics class for female students appearing for Matric or school-leaving examinations this year, on Saturdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. in February and March. Students intending to attend this class, shoud register their names before the 31st instant, at Mr. S. K. Nasqua, Lukhmi Building, Girgaum.

THE WILL TO VOLUNTEER.

MR. VALLAB BHAI PATEL'S ADDRESS

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

At 8 p.m. on January, 10. a crowded meeting was held on the Tilak Maidan at Ahmedabad with the object of calling on the public to swell the ranks of volunteers and to sign the pledge of scrupulous observance of non-violence.

After two soul animating national songs were recited, Mr. Vallabhai, J. Patel delivered an interesting address in the course of which he referred to the intermission of public meetings in their midst in consequence of the undivided attention they had to bestow on making the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress a huge success it was, notwithstanding the bewildering variety of canards purporting to preclude the possibility of holding the Congress session without the city being placed under the command of Colonel Pratapsingh or without the village of Kachrab being vacated. The Commissioner of the Northern Division had apparently looked forward to taking over the management and control of Municipal schools as was evidenced by his appointment of a special functionary and his peremptory demand for a sum of Rs. 72,000 to be paid by the Ahmedabad Municipality. As it turned out, nothing came of his bluff and the session of the Congress was held without the help of police and without the brainless expenditure usually associated with military encampments under the auspices of Government. No sooner was the Congress session happily concluded than the local branch of the Imperial Bank transferred to Government a sum of Rs. 72,000 belonging to the Ahmedabad Municipality without so much as consulting the depositing body, for which act of expropriation legal proceedings would soon be instituted against the Imperial Bank authorities if they did not show themselves amenable to amicable settlement. Proceeding, Mr. Patel reviewed the later developments in connection with the forcible seizure of Municipal shools and expressed the firm determination of the rate-payers never to submit or yield, but to stand on their own legs even if the Municipality more perpped outright by Governmen.

NEED FOR VOLUNTERING.

Speaking next on the pressing need for volunteering lest Gujrat, the cradle-land of non-co-operation, were outstripped in the will to incarceration, Mr. Patel enlarged on the essentials of volunteering, namely, that the intending volunteer must be at least eighteen years of age and pledge himself to strict non-violence under provocation, no matter how great. The authorities would try all means to unhinge their resolve, but a volunteer, worthy of the name, should be proof against all intimidation and should bear it out till flogging and even firing were found to be of no avail. Again, a volunteer should betray no grovelling attachment to life and property which should be dedicated, if need were, to the cause of Gujrat. The present falling-off of India was the direct consequence of self abasement. A nation which kept seven crores of its fellow countrymen at an arm's length richly deserved such a fate. Accordingly, the third essential of voluntering was the will to rise superior to the antediluvian conception of untouchability. There would be an association 400 volunteers and twenty leaders in pursuance of the decision of the Congress to imbue the people with the capacity for self-defence. In conclusion, Mr. Patel appealed for 1,000 volunteers who had no craven fear of death. Other provinces had done their bit and Gujrat must not lag behind in furnishing its quota of volunteers ready to go to jail, if the time came when the "Navjivan" was stopped and the need arose to distribute manuscript copies of the weekly.

Professor J. C. Swaminarayana then rose to speak on the birthrights of freedom of speech, freedom of association with others and freedom of expressing independent views through the medium of the newspaper press.

He concluded with a passionate appeal to all present to enrol themselves as volunteers.

"THE BENGALEE" IN NEW FORM.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BENGAL MODERATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

"The Bengalee" the only Moderate daily paper in Calcutta, has now been reconstructed and is appearing from yesterday in a new improved form with a declared Moderate policy and as an official organ of the Bengal Moderate party. The first attempt in Bengal to run apaper on purely party lines and that the oldest paper in Bengal should undertake this resopnsible work, is being great appreciated in all influential circles. The Editorial policy will be controlled by a small informal Board, consisting of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. R. S. Sarma and Mr. P. C. Roy.

In welcoming the new enterprise the "Statesman" says: Under the new management "The Bengalee' appeared in a new garb this morning. The Bengalee community is certainly grateful to two non-Bengalis, viz., Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. R. S. Sarma for getting "The Bengalee" out in a readable form this morning after a number of years.

"The Englishman" says: "The Bengalee" newspaper which has so long been associated honourably with the name of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, its first editor, has passed into the control of Messrs. Birla Brothers, who have lately assumd an important position in the ownership of Indian newspapers in Calcutta, with the energetic Mr. R. S. Sarma, a well-known journalist, as their guiding genius. On Tuesday the paper appeared in a more attractive form than hitherto. It is not only more readable but it can claim to be the best printed and up to date of all the Indian-owned morning newspapers of Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagenment.

TO-DAY.

Industrial Disputes Committee, Secretariat, 6-15 p.m.

Corporation Hall Meeting to raise a Territorial Battalion, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 21.

The S. S. "Naldera" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and its Causes", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 22.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at 6-30 p.m., the Gloria Church, School Hall Byculla.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	18 30
Madras Mail	2 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	12 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshwar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Hathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Past passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

PITAMBER, Mrs. Jamnadas H.—Delivered of a son on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Himat House, Chira Bazaar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Narkunda" has on board the outward mails of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 18th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Calendars from Messrs. M. Dawoodbhoy and Brothers, Bombay K. B. Bass and Co., Bareilly, and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Bombay. The last firm have also sent a table calender.

HINDU VIEW-POINT OF MEDICINE.

Prof. S. C. Chatterji will deliver a lecture on "The Hindu viewpoint of Medicine" in the hall of the National Medical College, Byculla, today (Friday) at 5 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

FOUND.

A bunch of keys has been found. The owner can call on the following address and take the bunch on, identifying it at the following address:—K. S. Parvate, Room 15, Narayanashram 7 Parel.

"AESTHETIC OF COLOURS."

Dr. Peshotan S. G. Dubash, D.Sc., etc., will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Aesthetic of Colours." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

During the month of December last, 1921, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,872, of which 3,380 were males, 3,002 females and 2,490 children. New admissions were 938. Average daily attendance was 286.

FREE MATRIC CLASS.

Under the auspices of the New English School, Old Boys' Union, Bombay, a Free Matric Class will be conducted to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and on Sunday next (the 22nd instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the New English School Hall, Girgaum, Mugbhat.

INDIAN PASENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The General meeting of the above Association was held on the 16th instant, at the Office of Mr. L. R. Tairsey when it was resolved that the suggestion made by the executive committee re change in the constitution with respect to Rule No. 4 be adopted with the exception of admission fee (Rs. 25) in case of Mofussil members.

C. K. P. SOCIAL UNION, KALYAN.

Under the auspices of this Union the anniversary of the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari will be celebrated at Kalyan, near Shri Ram Maruti's Samadhi, on Sunday next (23rd instant) at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Prof. G. G. Tipnis of the Elphinstone College will deliver a lecture, and Mr. D. M. Gupte of Thana will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY CITY COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Bulletin No. 8:—As some of the Societies have not yet forwarded the names of the Delegates for the proposed Cooperative Conference to be held on 4th and 5th February 1922, the date for admision of such names has been extended to 25th January 1922.

To avoid disappointment the Cooperative Societies concerned are requested to expedite submision of the names before the abovementioned date, to the Honorary Secretaries, City Cooperative Conference, Khetwadi.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Street Sabha in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day Friday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) when Satyavati Devi will address the meeting on "The present political situation". A due discussion of the ensuing Municipal Corporation election from different Wards to be held on the 25th instant, will take place asking the women voters to vote in favour of those candidates who desire to put into practice the non-cooperation resolution of the Indian National Congress. All ladies are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umsinga" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 23rd January 1922.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th January 1922.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

D R. KAPADIA'S CASE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Dalton charged Dr. S. P. Kapadia, on the charge of receiving stolen property.

Prosecuting Inspector Guider prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader.

At the outset, Prosecuting Inspector Guider said that during the last hearing Superintendent Carter fainted in the Court and on urgent medical advice he has gone on sea trip on a month's leave provisionally, which was likely to be extended. Thus there was no chance of Superintendent Carter's early return.

His Worship intimated that Inspector Dalton had given his evidence in a very straight forward and honest manner and all that was necessary had been elicited from him. He therefore took accused's statement in which he said:—

I am an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University and a medical practitioner in Bombay for over twelve years. I have my dispensary at Null Bazaar, Nizam Street.

I admit purchasing the incomplete loose parts of two scales before the Court from the witness Jamal for Rs. 12.

The parts are incomplete and by combining them even one whole serviceable scale cannot be made.

I have known witness Jamal as my patient for a very long time. I also knew that he dealt in old and second-hand articles.

After dilating on the events already reported in these columns, the statement continued:—

I had to attend to my patients and had an appointment to see a patient suffering from enteric fever, who is under my and Dr. Row's treatment. It was when I was about to leave the Police Station, that I was informed that I would not be allowed to go. I explained my difficulties to the Sergeant-on-duty as Inspector Dalton had also left. I requested the Sergeant to allow me to use the telephone and inform my compounder so that my patients might not wait, but I was not allowed to use the telephone nor to communicate with any one. I asked Mr. Ardeshir then to go and inform my people.

I was obliged to wait till Mr. Dalton returned to the Police Station. I explained my difficulties to him when he asked me to go with Sergeant McKena to the Superintendent of Police. Sergeant McKena took me to the Bazaar Gate Police Station, but the Superintendent was not there. Eventually we found the Superintendent at his house. I explained to him my position and difficulties and told him that my brother and sister-in-law required my presence and help, that my sister-in-law was very seriously ill and that I had also to attend a case of enteric fever. I offered him the best references, but I am sorry to have to complain that the Superintendent was very discourteous to me and became very angry and said he did not care for any references. He was very rude to me and treated me as if I was an ordinary thief. He took my sister-in-law's serious illness very lightly and said I could give my work to another doctor. There were hundreds of them. I told him it was not possible to find a doctor to attend to serious cases at a moment's notice, but to no purpose. Eventually he asked Sergeant McKena to send me under police escort. Under ordinary circumstances I would have spurned this with contempt, but I had to submit to the humiliation and disgrace of the police escort as my brother was ill and my sister-in-law in a very serious condition. After another delay at the Police Station I was sent under escort of Mr. Sawant. I attended some patients at my dispensary and a patient at Tardeo and the enteric fever patient and at home my sister-in-law. I found her in a very serious condition, suffering from hoemorrhage due to miscarriage. I had to remove her in Mr. Sawant's presence in a chair to Dr. Parakh's Hospital. Dr. Parakh examined her and gave a certificate which Mr. Sawant read and which was shown to Mr. Dalton as well as to the Superintendent.

Dr. Parakh said that my presence was very necessary, but Mr. Sawant said he could do nothing. He was acting under orders. I had to go back to the Police Station with Mr. Sawant. At the Police Station I showed Dr. Parakh's certificate to Mr. Dalton and told him that my sister-in-law might perhaps die in my absence. He, however, could not help me and said the matter was in the hands of the Superintendent. In the meantime, my man brought the scale from the market with the bill of Rs. 20 I had to wait in despair. The Superintendent then came to the station and saw the new scale which was still on Mr. Dalton's table. He, however, went away soon afterwards. I was not liberated till orders were received from the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom a complaint was made by my brother.

I beg your Worship to excuse me for taking your valuable time by this long statement, but I have taken the liberty of doing so as I wish to expose publicly the conduct of the Superintendent of Police against me. He made no attempt to verify my statement that scales like the one under investigation could be had for Rs. 20 nor did he make any independent enquiries about the price of scales in general in the market and kept me in custody without making proper investigations. He was most discourteous and rude to me and treated me as if I was a ruffian and a thief.

I am innocent and pray that I may be acquitted.

Prosecuting Inspector Guider on being asked if he wished to address the Court he replied the case was weak in itself and he did not propose addressing the Court. The evidence in regard to scales was very conflicting.

Mr. Kapadia then addressing the Court said Superintendent Carter had asked very wantonly and unscrupulously. The accused was a gentleman, a medical of 12 years' standing and he was kept in custody without any enquiry. Until 8 a.m. on 28th December, 1921, there was nothing against the accused when Inspector Dalton allowed the accused to go home. When Superintendent Carter enquired into the matter nothing further had occurred, to justify his arrest, on the other hand circumstances were very much modified in favour of the accused because Sub-Inspector Sawant had satisfied himself that similar scales could be had for Rs. 20. It was the duty of Superintendent Carter to enquire the market value before taking a hasty step of arresting the accused. He did nothing of the kind. Instead, intoxicated by the powers vested in him he gave order to arrest the accused. Inspector Dalton entirely followed the orders of Superintendent Carter. Superintendent Carter was so much intoxicated by his powers that he could not distinguish between a receiver of stolen property and a respectable citizen occupying a respectable and high position in life. Apart from his patients even his relatives who were in danger of life were deprived of his (accused's) professional attendance. Mr. Kapadia continued, "What would have been the fate of a respectable citizen, if your Worship had not come to help in time. If your Worship were, perchance, not at home, a respectable citizen would have been locked up like a common felon along with common thieves." He, therefore, requested the Court to take steps to prevent in future such high-handedness on the part of executive officers on a respectable citizen. It was only blind infatuation of power and absolute disregard of the requisition of the law that made Superintendent Carter to do what he did.

Mr. Guider, in reply to the Court, said that investigation of crimes were left to the officer-in-charge, in this case Inspector Dalton. In case of doubt only higher authorities were consulted. If Inspector Dalton had pointed out all the facts to Superintendent Carter, he would not have been so much villified. He would go a step further and say that if the case had been thoroughly investigated in the first instance by the police officers in charge, the case would never have come to this Court.

The judgment was reserved till the 25th instant.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENTS CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR CANTONMENT REFORM.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Jan. 18.

The 2nd day's sitting of the conference began with the singing of Bande Mataram by a group of young nationalists. The pandal was packed with delegates and visitors. Excluding the local delegates and members of the Reception Committee, there were 178 delegates, including 4 Europeans, from 28 important cantonments of India. A contingent of 20 members of the Legislative Assembly, specially invited for the occasion, attended the Conference.

A number of resolutions were passed, among which that which welcomed the Prince and characterising the Cantonment Reform Scheme as unsatisfactory were the most prominent. The Conference put forth a scheme, comprising the following modifications: (1) separation of large sudder bazaars from the cantonment areas (2) the amalgamation of the Cantonment Code and the Act on the analogy of Municipal administration (3) the deletion of section 215 and 216 from the Cantonment Code (4) non-interference with the existing rights of the house owners to live in their own houses (5) the withdrawal of the unwarranted legal protection now afforded under the Cantonment Act to Cantonment officials, in cases where they exceed their powers (6) the acceptance of the principle that the revenue realised from the suddar bazar be not spent for military purposes (7) the annulling of leases enforced under the Cantonment Manual and Army regulations and a substantial increase of about 50 per cent in the rents of bungalows.

Speaker after speaker representing important cantonments spoke with great warmth on the resolution. It was pointed out how the main trend of the recommendation was the benefitting of the military at the expense of the houseowners in cantonments. Another resolution advocated the transfer of the control of the civil administration of the cantonments from the military to the civil department of the Government. The Conference demanded a separate representative of Cantonments in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Indian Legislature and in provincial councils and urged upon the Government the desirability of the Indianisation of services pertaining to the civic administration of cantonments and the appointment of an Indian of the status of the general officer commanding.

Sir Godfrey Fell, Secretary Army Department, Government of India and Col. R. H. Plain, A. Q. M. G. came to the Conference pandal in deference to the wishes of the organisers. The Conference was adjourned for an hour and the delegates had an informal discussion with them. Sir Godfrey Fell made a short speech about the Cantonment Reform and promised that the Cantonment Reform Bill would be presented to the Assembly in its present Session.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE AND F. A. CUP RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19

In the Northern section of the Third Division of the League, the match between Halifax and Grimsby, which was postponed on December 17th was played to-day. Halifax won, two to nothing.

Walsal (nil) lost to Stockport (two).

In the re-play for the First Round match for the Association Cup, Swansea (one) beat West Ham (nil) at Bristol.

TREASURY BONDS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 19.

The receipt of applications for the five and half per cent. Treasury Bonds, due on May fifteenth 1930 terminated at the close of business to-day. On and after January 23rd, applications will be received for issue of the five per cent. Treasury Bonds due February first 1927 at the same price of the issue, namely, ninety-nine.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN S. A.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Johannesburg.—A communique states that no progress has been made at the Conference between the Chamber of Mines and the Industrial Federation which has greatly disappointed the public. The position is now described as the worst since the beginning of the strike. The pumping in all except two mines is proceeding satisfactorily.

COST OF LIVING.

92 P. C. ABOVE PRE-WAR LEVEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 19.

The cost of living fell by seven per cent during December, and at the 31st December it was the lowest since March 1918, namely, ninety-two per cent above the pre-war level.

POLICE FORCE IN PALESTINE.

RECRUITMENT FROM DISBANDED BRITISH UNITS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 19.

The Colonial Office announces that as part of the scheme for reduction of expenditure in the Middle East, it has been decided to raise a force of about seven hundred British gendarmerie for service in Palestine. They will act normally as police, but as military force, if necessary. Special arrangements will be made to recruit the force from the existing units to be disbanded during the current year. It is noteworthy in this connection that it has been reported that the Black and Tans were to be sent to Palestine.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN ANATOLIA ALLOWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 19.

Constantinople—An Angora message states that the Economic Commission has agreed to the principle of admission of foreign capital into Anatolia. The proposals submitted to the National Assembly provide that the Turkish Government shall participate to the extent of one-half in capital of foreign enterprises, while in financial management certain experts may be drawn from abroad, but the staffs generally must be Ottoman subjects. Business must be carried out in the Turkish language.

AFFRAY WITH KURDS.

CAPT. FITZGBBON KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 19.

The War Office announces that Captain H. C. Fitzgibbon was killed and the Irak levies suffered twenty casualties in a frontier affray with the Kurds, who, it is believed, were acting on Turkish instigation near Gulambar, in Southern Kurdistan, on the 13th January.

FRENCH LOAN FLOATED IN LONDON

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 19.

Paris.—A new departure in raising money in a foreign country has been taken by the Seine Department, which has been authorised to issue three million sterling worth of bonds in London at seven per cent. interest, redeemable in sterling after thirty years.

FORMATION OF NEW PARIS MINISTRY.

EXCHANGE OF CORDIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

M. Poincare and Mr. Lloyd-George exchanged cordial telegrams on the occasion of the formation of a new Paris ministry. M. Poincare declared that France would hasten to resume in a most cordial spirit examination of the Anglo-French questions firmly hoping by mutual confidence that they will succeed in solving questions in the best interests of the two countries. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the British regarded the safety of France from the German aggression, maintenance of the Treaty of Versailles and the payment of reparations to France as common interests of the two peoples for which the British and the French must stand together.

FRANCO BRITISH PACT.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN M. POINCARE AND LORD CURZON.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

Paris 17.—A Havas telegram states that M. Poincare and Lord Curzon met yesterday for an informal conversation on the pending questions. Utmost cordiality prevailed. According to the French papers all the problems about which France and Britain are still at variance are to be thrashed out through the diplomatic channels in preference to a conference so that final negotiations for the Franco-British pact will start with a clean slate. The Allied ministers for foreign affairs are to meet in Paris at the end of January. Papers express not the slightest doubt that the French loyalty as regards Great Britain will remain unaltered.

Ex-Premer Leygues who is now President of the Parliamentary Committee on foreign affairs, in an interview with "Excelsior" stated that the Franco-British alliance would be a logical conclusion of the past war, outside which there would be no Security in Europe. The situation could not be depicted better than in Lord Derby's own terms when speaking at Manchester on Saturday he said that M. Briand's retirement must not be construed as a proof that the French people disapproved alliance. As a matter of fact the French opinion was fully in its favour and he thought that many differences might have been averted, notably the submarine quibble had there been formal alliance.

GENOA CONFERENCE

24 EUROPEAN NATIONS INVITED.

NOT TURKEY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 19.

Twenty-four European nations have been invited to attend the Genoa Conference in addition to the United States and Japan. It is doubtful whether the British Dominions will be represented; they have, it is understood, been sounded on the question of their participating, and the issue of the invitations depends to some extent on the character of their replies.

Turkey has not been invited. It is estimated that the total personnel to assemble at Genoa will be one thousand.

TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENTS IN DUBLIN CASTLE.

KING'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19

On the occasion of the transfer of the departments in Dublin Castle, the King telegraphed to the Viceroy of Ireland and said:—"I am gratified to hear of the successful establishment of the Provisional Government, and I am confident that you will do all in your power to help its members to accomplish the task before them."

UNIONIST RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST GENERAL ELECTION

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19

The Unionist Reconstruction Committee met at the Carlton Club to-day and passed a resolution protesting against the general election before Government had fulfilled its pledges to reform the Lords, introduce rigid economy and endeavour to restore trade. Only seventy-four out of 260 members attended the meeting, indicating tht confidence in the idea of a general election is indifinitely postponed; but the meeting was noteworthy as being the opening of an extraordinary series of political gatherings, culminating in a Coalition-Liberal demonstration on Saturday, at which Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make an important pronouncement affecting the Coalition's future. Some political prophets anticipate that he will announce the formation of a new National Liberal Party, with Mr. Churchill as second-in-command.

DEPRESSED TRADE CONDITIONS.

ELECTIONS CANNOT HURT IT MORE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 19

An industrial celebrity, Mr. Arthur Balfour, addressing the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce to-day, expressed the opinion that trade was so bad that it was impossible for general election to hurt it more. Election should either be postponed for a year or two, or be held immediately.

INDIAN HOMEWARD BILL OF LADING.

CONSIDERATION OF SHIPOWNERS' CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 19.

As an outcome of the committee under the chairmanship of Sir Stephen Demetriadi, which was established in 1920 to discuss the conditions which certain shipowners endeavoured to impose regarding the Indian Homeward Bills of Lading, a Federation of British Traders' Associations was formed to-day, and comprises prominent oilseed, cotton, jute and shellac associations.

At the inaugural meeting, a resolution was passed urging legislation on the lines of the Imperial Shipping Committee's report, and the meeting declined to accept the Hauge Rules but offered to meet the shipowners and discuss with them the definitive form of the Bill of Lading which would be acceptable to both the sides.

SIAMESE PRINCE AT EDINBURGH.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

Accompanied by Sir George Newman and Doctor Jane Campbell both of the health ministry the Siamese Prince and the Princess Mahidol informally visited Edinburgh where they are spending a few days investigating medical departments of the University and visiting hospitals with a view to advancement of the medical and the allied sciences in Siam.

CABLE ITEM

Alderman Sir Charles Hanson M. P. has died.

Opinions of the Day.

That Picture and this.

The "Tribune":—As will have been seen from a telegram published in a recent issue, when a proposal was made in the Dail Eireann that the representatives of the "Freeman's Journal" should be expelled from the room on the ground of an obnoxious leading article appearing in its columns, practically all responsible parties agreed in holding that the liberty of the press must be left uninterfered with. For once during these weeks, Mr. Griffith and Mr. De Valera spoke on the same side. The first said that the Press was entitled to say what it liked about Deputies. The second declared that he was *for the fullest liberty of the Press*. How one wishes our rulers had the same regard for the liberty of the Press! One sighs for the days of Macaulay who, as every one knows, stood out for the most complete freedom of the Press at a time when he was himself the greatest sufferer from its abuse by a number of Anglo-Indian journals.

Is The Repentance Sincere.

The "Hindu":—The Punjab Government has at last discovered the need for affecting a conscience. It has resolved to remit the rigorous imprisonment of Lala Lajpat Rai and his colleagues and also to reconsider the innumerable convictions which have been piled up to the credit of the Seditious Meetings Act. The Legislative Council whose vote drew forth this announcement might flatter itself, but we wonder if it would be wise yet to read the Government's answer as a genuine confession of error or repentance. To offer salvage to a wound is not to regret having caused the wound itself, and the Punjab Government's minatory communique of the other day in respect of civil disobedience is certainly no help in assuming that the apparent qualms are genuine. We are prepared, nevertheless, fully to credit the fact that the decision to revise sentences implies, albeit indirectly, the consciousness of being in a bad corner. The Punjab Government has in effect acknowledged that it has employed its own laws to unlawful purpose. That at least one provincial government has been driven to this confession is a thing whose significance will not be lost on the public.

Non-Brahmin Politics.

"New India":—It will be noticed from a communication published elsewhere that the Executive Committee of the Madras Branch of the South Indian Liberal (Non-Brahmana) Federation will move [illegible] resolutions at the coming Non-Brahmana Conference, most of which are of a very progressive character, and advocate reforms which all political parties in the country are intent upon securing—except of course the Immediate Swarajists who are not interested in fighting for anything short of Swaraj now and at once. With the exception of the resolution dealing with the All-India character of the Non-Brahmana movement, almost every other item might well be put up from the Liberal and National Home Rule platforms. If the country is unanimous in the struggle for these reforms, we do not see why the Non-Brahmanas, who are in an overwhelming majority, should still talk about the Non-Brahmana interests and Non-Brahmana privileges. The success of the Non-Brahmanas at the last elections is the best argument against the continuance of the movement as such. The party which fought against all Reform in 1916—17—18, and which tried to find salvation in a close alliance with the bureaucracy in the last days of its unchecked autocracy, has now openly come forward to claim Dominion Home Rule for India. This is indeed a distinct sign of progress, and we may take leave to say that something of the credit may well go to the Home Rulers of 1917—18—19, and to the supporters of the Reform Act.

The Fiscal Commission.

The "Bengalee":—An increase in customs implies a corresponding rise in the prices of commodities. This means a loss to the consuming public, but we do not hold that this loss cannot be compensated. If the tariff has to be raised let it be raised to the protectionist basis. That will help the industrial regeneration of India and will amply compensate for the loss in the shape of higher prices. Revenue or no revenue, Protection stands amply vindicated. We are glad that altogether a very strong case has been made for it by the witnesses that have appealed before the Fiscal Commission. Even the Bengal Chamber of Commerce does not deny its necessity. As regards the Indian witnesses, they have gone wholesale for Protection. That is certainly the most pleasing feature of the evidence that is being recorded day to day before the Fiscal Commission. Mr. Shiv Shankar Jha, member, Behar and Orissa Legislative Council puts the whole thing in a nutshell when he says:—"I am in favour of a policy of protection of trade. The infant trades of India cannot prospect and there is every fear of their being killed if no protective tariff is introduced, for they cannot compete successfully with foreign trades. The reason is that while trades in foreign countries were established centuries ago and are run on highly organised principles and with the help of exceptionally skilled labour, in India they have just begun and skilled labour is not available."

A. ZAMINDAR NON-CO-OPERATOR.

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 19.

Rai Radha Mohan, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Honorary Additional Secretary of the Zamindars' Association of the Agra Provinces, has offered his services to the District Congress Committee, Gorakhpur, in place of Pt. Krishna Behary Tewari, Secretary, reported to have been arrested yesterday.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

"The fire of suffering has brought forth some fine thoughts clothed in beautiful language. I must confess that I have seen nothing like it before in all the pondrous speeches and addresses which has tickled our ears or delighted our intellect.

Whether one looks at Lalaji's [illegible], Pandit Motilalji's message, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad's, one cannot fail to be struck with their beauty. But no one has been more touching, more fervent, more prolific than the President-elect (C. R. Das). He has poured forth short crisp messages that have come straight from the heart"—*So writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" under date 22nd December.*

By a happy coincidence Messrs. Ganesh & Co., have just brought out a collection of all the Messages delivered by several ardent non-co-operators from the time of the historic arrest of Moulana Mohamed Ali up to the present date under the title of

THE PILGRIMS' MARCH.

The book includes the messages of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen and his answer to the Viceroy's challenge, dated the 24th December and opens with a foreword by Mr. D. G. Upson of the "Bombay Chronicle." The book contains the messages of the following patriots among others:—

(1) Mahatma Gandhi.
(2) Moulana Mohamed Ali.
(3) Dr. Kitchlew.
(4) Moulana Shaukat Ali.
(5) Mother of Ali Brothers.
(6) Lala Lajpat Rai.
(7) Jitendralal Banerjee.
(8) C. R. Das.
(9) Mrs. Das (Basanti Devi).
(10) Aga Mohomed Safdar.
(11) Pandit Motilal Nehru.
(12) Jawharlal Nehru.
(13) Mrs. Motilal Nehru.
(14) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
(15) Shyam Sundar Chakraburty.
(16) Mrs. Sarojini Devi.
(17) Hiralal Gandhi.
(18) B. N. Sasmal.
(19) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.
(20) Moulana Abdul Bari.
(21) Seth Chotani.
(22) Mr. Patel.
(23) Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
(24) Mr. Asafali.
(25) Mr. Yakub Hasan.
(26) Lala Shankar Lal
(27) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
(28) S. Srinivasa Ayangar.
(29) C. Rajagopalachariar.
(30) Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya.
(31) Babu Bagavan Das.

The volume covering over 150 pages is neatly printed on good antique paper and published by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.

Price Rupee One only.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WEEK.

THE SON OF ASIA*

"Christians worship one Son of Asia.....at a great cost to the others.

"Europe finds it natural to take one Man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves.

"Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the Son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as sons of the Devil.

"The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it."

*From The Scourge of Christ.
By PAUL RICHARDS,
Price Rs. 3
Published by
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WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Weborny, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 20, 1922.

THE DELHI DEBATES.

Once again has Mahatma Gandhi proved himself a true prophet and a wise reader of the signs of the times and of bureaucratic minds. Once more has the Congress policy been vindicated and justified at precisely a moment when the Moderates hoped to convince Nationalists that the Reformed Government of India was not nearly as deaf to wise counsel as the Congress imagined. Though they attended the Conference in Bombay, Non-Co-operators made no secret of their scepticism in the matter of the Government being influenced by representations. Indeed, Mahatma Gandhi said clearly at Ahmedabad and later that he believed the time had not yet come for a Peace Conference with the Reformed Government. The Mahatma maintained that the bureaucracy had obviously not yet learnt its lesson—that it was not yet prepared to admit candidly its error. Such admission in the shape of action demanded in the resolutions passed at the Bombay Conference, must be a preliminary to any Peace Conference, and the Mahatma and the Congress have yet seen no signs of genuine bureaucratic repentance. Indications of hesitation—of doubt—have been numerous on the part of the Reformed Government but the Government's position to-day is not yet that of a returned prodigal anxious to make confession of past error and to be taken on any terms good for it to the bosom of the Indian Nation. Rather it is as though the prodigal sitting among the husks ruminates a trifle ruefully:—"I seem to be in a beastly mess, somehow, but have always acted with the very best an most laudable of intentions and I maintain that my actions have always been justified by every law of God and Man I have made no mistakes whatever. If my family yearn to forgive me—to dress and feed me sumptuously—I confess I'd rather like it. But I'm not going to say anything that sounds like repentence or an admission of error." We may be sure the prodigal son cogitated somewhat as above before the non-co-operation of his relatives, in the matter of support from the old home, helped him to the discovery that he had done wrong and that candid confession of error was about the wisest—and certainly the most comfortable—thing he could do. Of one thing we are convinced. The prodigal of the Bible study did *not* tinker with repentance at the time he was received into the bosom of his family. The Government of India propose now to evolve new legislation less open to criticism than that under which repression has hitherto been carreid on. We are prepared to grant that the Government of India will attempt this task but we are very sure that the expedient will prove a failure. For, the present popular indignation is directed against not merely the methods of carrying out a policy but also against the principle of that policy. It will be small consolation to the popular mind to suffer suppression of the right of free speech and association under an act other than the present legislation which the authorities are using. If a rose by any other name will smell as sweet, a sewer called a rose garden will not prove less malodorous than any other sewer. The Government of India apparently fondly imagine that the good people of this country make a fetish of nomenclature and other attributes that cannot affect substance. Provided the new legislative enactments operate as the old ones have been doing, provided they allow the suppression of individual and corporational freedom—they will not escape criticism as shrewd and as scathing as that which today even the Moderates are launching at the Government's present weapons.

For the Moderates and the Liberals who are genuine in their feeling for the country the debates have a moral. The Reformed Government has been tested seven-and-seventy times and has failed at each test to live up to the Moderate's pathetic conviction that India to-day boasts an administration amenable to reason or to the wishes of the majority of the Indian people. Will the Moderates still co-operate with a Government which has tacitly set down their words of advice as condoning and encouraging breaches of the peace? Some few among the more genuine of the lost sheep outside the Congress fold may conceivably now return to guidance of that wise shepherd Mahatma Gandhi. For their own sake we hope so. For those who continue to cherish faith in a Government which delights in betraying them may be admirable examples of constancy under difficulties but the Congress and the Indian nation have little use for them—since constancy misdirected is perverse even as bureaucratic loyalty to the cult of Repression is a perversion. And the Congress and India need only those who can think logically and clearly and act fearlessly upon the result of their cogitations. Nor need the Delhi debates occasion any degree of despondency or even of resentment in the minds of those who are working to make India free. The result was as our leaders clearly expected. The Reformed Government of India is incorrgibly optimistic—but its optimism is bred of ignorance—ignorance not only of the spirit of the people but of the lesson of history Repression has never yet succeeded in crushing the spirit of a people determined to come into its own. Mr. Iswar Saran said he had learnt for the first time that the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were the two weapons, with which the Government contemplated combating the non-co-operation movement. The Law Member sought by his sophistries to justify the use of this repressive acts and had the temerity to say that the enforcement of the Seditious Meetings Act and the proclamation of Congress and Khilafat volunteers as unlawful in the name of "Law and Order" did not deprive the citizens of their rights of speech and association. And Mr. Samarth, who regards the bulk of his countrymen as "outlaws," Sir Sivaswamy, who thinks Government of India have allowed greater freedom of speech than any other Government would have tolerated, and the irrepressible Mr. Jamnadas, who has grown too wise for his countrymen to take him seriously, have all, in duty bound, said: "Amen." Sir Hormusji Wadia had a truer instinct of Liberalism when he pointed out at the Bombay Conference that "Law and Order" have always been the tyrant's plea and that true Liberals will never buy it with the price of loss of freedom of speech, Press and association. The Law Member sought to score a point by naïvely asking what other course Government should have adopted. He, of course, conveniently ignored the only relevant question whether the ordinary law had been tried honestly and found insufficient to meet cases of intimidation, not to speak of the breach of faith, as Mr. Bhurgri pointed out in the other House, involved in the misapplication of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Government and pro-Government speakers sought to stampede and succeeded in stampeding the heterogeneous collection of legislators by asking them either to go with Government or with Non-co-operators. And the obedient majority in both Houses cried: "Government-ki-jai." But the obedient majority did not realise that repression was no remedy against non-co-operation and that, as Mr. Rangachari urged, the strength of non-co-operation was based on the existence of the people's grievances and that unless their grievances were removed non-co-operation would not die. Mahatma Gandhi had kept the door open for honourable settlement, for he is a man of peace, above everything else, but he wants peace without dishonour. The Bombay Conference was the means of evolving the method of securing the peace. But Sir Sankaran Nair's ill-advised outburst has evidently been exploited to the full by a bureaucracy, tenacious of prestige and lacking in imaginative statesmanship. Sir William Vincent, while not seemingly closing the door for the Conference, said that at this moment it was no use discussing the question, for Mr. Gandhi would not be party to the Conference and if he was he could not bind the Congress to its decisions. Mr. O'Donnel thought that the proposal of the Bombay Conference, if accepted, would humiliate the Government. And curiously enough while the valiant Knight of the Punjab, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, expressed himself in favour of a Round Table Conference, the new Knight of the Punjab, Sir Muhammed Shafi, elected to ride a high horse and delivered himself of the conciliatory message: "Let Mr. Gandhi suspend all the Non-Co-operation activities and then come forward and request Government to arrange a conference!" This mood of the Government provoked the response contained in Mr. Bhurgri's warning: "I frankly say that when I am convinced that all means have been exhausted and that there is no other way open, then I will certainly take to civil disobedience. I quite agree that civil disobedience means civil war but if that is started I don't know where the country and all of us will stand." But we think the Government of India and their supporters have not yet been able to envisage the deliberations and the results of the Bombay Conference in the right perspective and that Sir Sankaran Nair's letter has put them on the wrong track. The letters we publish elsewhere from Messrs. M. Jinnah, Baptista and the Secretaries of the Conference Committee and, above all, the statement from Mahatma Gandhi should remove the cob-webs of misunderstanding and misrepresentations. Mahatma Gandhi's statement, breathing as it does the true spirit of peace and conciliation, is markedly in contrast with the speeches of Government members and their pliant supporters. He speaks the mind of India. He has no wish to humiliate the Government. He is ready for a conference of equals who eliminate the idea of force and whose only weapon is appeal to reason. And he has been true to his undertaking given to the conveners of the Bombay Conference. He has done all he can to create a proper atmosphere. What will be Lord Reading's response?

A NEW PARTY?

That engaging thing, party politics in England, may possibly provide the world with a new sensation shortly. Reuter's Agency tells us that at a Coalition Liberal "demonstration" to-morrow Mr. Lloyd George is expected by some to announce the formation of a new National Liberal Party with Mr. Churchill as second-in-command. The news will not prove inspiring to India nor will it evoke more than feelings of some apprehension. We in India have had sad experience of the English political parties, and outside a lingering hope that the Labour Party is yet at times actuated by other than purely selfish and parochial considerations, we do not consider a general election in England as likely to affect very materially the administration of India or the English Parliament's attitude towards India. But the creation of a new party with Mr. Lloyd George as its leader and Mr. Winston Churchill as second-in-command is a prospect that alarms—provided always there is a further prospect of this weird party coming to power. Mr. Lloyd George has not endeared himself to India—especially to India's Muslims. His contempt for his pledged word and for treaties is superbly Kaiserish. Mr. Winston Churchill is a less honest opportunist than the Premier and possesses infinitely less resource if more Prussianism. With these two specimens of politicians leading it, we can only conceive of the possible new party as something to be shuddered at. If, as seems likely, the Coalition Cabinet is doomed, we in India would prefer its place to be taken by a Government less merely cunning and plausible. With the latter in power we would have some certain knowledge as to precisely where we stand. But with a party led by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill we would be baffled at every turn.

Notes of the Day.

Genoa Conference.

Turkey, the one nation more than any other, which requires to be placated if the peace of Europe as well as of the world is to be preserved and progress of mankind made possible, is not invited to the Genoa Conference, at which even the hated "Huns" and the "Bolsheviks" have been asked to be represented. Why should this be so? Is it not because Turkey is not a Christian nation? It may be contended that Turkey is still "at war"—at least not yet at peace with the Allies, but the question of peace with Turkey ought properly to fall within the purview of the League of Nations and consequently of the Genoa Conference rather than that it should be left to be decided by a clique of Entente statesmen. The way the sessions of the Council of the League itself are arranged shows that it is completely in the hands of this very clique of irresponsible individuals who seek to mould the destinies of nations according to their own whims, in utter disregard of both proprieties and consequences to mankind. Things are, however, shaping in such a way as to make the position of these "statesmen" more and more precarious every day that passes and it will not be long before Nemesis overtakes them and removes the leading strings from their grasp.

Official Reasoning.

"The Government of India cannot admit that action taken under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act can be described as "a repressive policy." This, according to the Associated Press, Delhi Correspondent was the reply the Home Secretary vouchsafed to a query in the Council of the State. As an opening it sounds promising but what followed could hardly be described as convincing. For, the Home Secretary maintains that the Government's policy is aimed solely at the prevention of violence, intimation and disturbances of the peace. We take it then that the arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai has tranquilised the Punjab; that the incarceration of Deshbandu C. R. Das has done as much for Bengal; that Pandit Moti Lal Nehru's imprisonment has preserved a calm atmosphere in the United Provinces. The Government's policy apparently presupposes that the observance of a *hartal* amounts to a disturbance of the peace—since the arrested leaders mentioned above have done little more than preach such observance. History has recorded that in Bengal and the United Provinces the *hartals* the people's leaders preached have all since been observed faithfully and all were remarkably free from untoward occurrences. Coming history will, we doubt not, say the same of Delhi and the Punjab—and in all these Provinces repression has been most rampant. If the preaching of a *hartal* conduces to a breach of the peace the complete observance of one must be little less than a rebellion. So that the Government's policy has so far failed in precisely those provinces where it has been most religiously applied. This is confusing,—but it is official reasoning.

Whitewash.

When the police resorted to firing in order to quell a small disturbance in the early part of November last, Lord Ronaldshay's Government came forward with a public assurance that a magisterial enquiry into the affair would be held and that on future occasions, too, when firing on crowds took place similar enquiries would be instituted. The enquiry into the Howrah affray has been completed and the Bengal Government have reviewed the findings. It has been proved to the satisfaction of Government that the police fired without any warning, but the plea is officially advanced that these guardians of the peace "lost their heads" in the excitement of the occasion. A considerable proportion of them are stated to have been men "with a comparatively short period of service," among whom "discipline was not sufficiently strong." So much the worse for the "targets," one might say *a la Dyer*! The Bengal Government have publicly expressed "regret" for the occurrence and there the matter is allowed to rest. The Government communique is silent as to whether any strict warning has been conveyed to those who had temporarily "lost their heads." Evidently Government do not deem it necessary, for we see, on other hand, a laboured attempt made to justify the police conduct and to excuse their lapse. It is thus clear that in the view of Lord Ronaldshay's Government the firing on the public without a warning constituted no grave offence and does not deserve even a mild censure. A pious "regret" and no more is all that is vouchsafed. How are the public benefited by the magisterial enquiries which Lord Ronaldshay promises every time firing is resorted to? Is it not better, from the public point of view, that no such enquiry should be held and a curtain drawn over the entire affair, than that such tragedies should be whitewashed in this open manner and the police given a fresh *carte blanche*?

Patriotism—A Crime.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a clerk who has apparently been dismissed by a local firm for the offence of wearing *Khadi* and a Gandhi cap. We have seen the originals of the correspondence on the subject from the firm's Managing Director, and in view of our correspondent's statement that he had purchased new clothes for the very day on which he was dismissed, we are inclined to the opinion that the Managing Director of the firm in question has been actuated purely by political motives in dismissing a clerk—despite the fact that the latter assured the director that his *Swadeshi* costume betokened nothing more than that he was poor and could afford no more expensive clothing. Our correspondent's grateful reference to his previous employers suggests that there still are some Europeans in Bombay who retain some measure of proportion and sanity. They will have nothing to fear from a Swaraj Government. We can offer our correspondent only the comfort contained in the reflection that the firm he complains of will after *Swaraj* cease to do business in India since it lives on the liquor trade, and a Swaraj India will be a dry India.

The Truth About Prohibition.

"Pussyfoot's" stroll in this country was the occasion for wet interests to muster strong and to trot out their stock argument that prohibition, one of the greatest sociological experiments in history, since the days the Prophet of Islam banned all intoxicating drinks, has failed in America. The December number of the "National Advocate," the oldest temperance paper in the United States, exposes the hollowness of special pleadings of vested interests which are fighting with a pugnacity worthy of a nobler cause. Encouraged no doubt by the decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to anti-trust legislations, the 'wets' moved the same court to secure for the iniquitous traffic in human misery, a fresh lease of life. Having failed in that direction they have struck boldly to get the Prohibition Law repealed. When we recall that the enactment was passed as an amendment to the constitution, it needs no prophetic gift on our part to assure our readers that the Bacchanalians are not going to succeed. Clever ruses to get round the legislation have ignominiously failed. Still the law is evaded by the rich, who are none to few in the land of the almighty dollar. The watch dogs of prohibition, however, have resolved not to relax their efforts till the law is strictly enforced.

Cooperators' Delusion.

The Co-operators are labouring hard to make the Reforms a "success" in the hope, they say, that the passage from present transitional form of Government to full Responsible Government will be hastened thereby. But every day that passes shows that they are merely pursuing the *ignis fatuus*. Not one Co-operator who participated in the Malaviya Conference can honestly maintain that the Reforms have been a success so far or that there is any hope that they will be a success if things are allowed to go on as at present. In Bengal the adminstrative machinary cannot run smoothly because of its top-heaviness. An opportunity presented itself to Government to mend matters, on the retirement of Sir Henry Wheeler. The Indian Association made a frantic appeal to Lord Ronaldshay and the Government of India to effect economies by curtailing the number of members of the Executive from four to two and allowing the post vacated by Sir Henry Wheeler to lapse. But hardly did the appeal reach Government than they demonstrated their eagerness to respond to the suggestion by announcing the appointment of Mr. H. L. Stephenson in Sir Henry's place. The appointment constitutes not only a snub to the over-optimistic Cooperators but a direct challenge to the principles said to be underlying the Reforms. According to the "Bengalee," Mr. Stephenson's appointment involves the supersession of the claims of three Indian Civilians who are senior to him in age and experience. Says our contemporary: "Mr. S. C. Mukerji has been shunted off by being given charge of the Excise Department. That was the way in which Mr. (now Sir) K. G. Gupta was treated, when he was kept out of the way to his just promotion. Mr. J. N. Gupta has been given the solatium of chairmanship of the Corporation, while Mr. K. C. De is vegetating as a Divisional Commissioner." Yet, there are not wanting, Co-operators who delude themselves and seek to delude others with the belief that the bureaucracy has not only changed its mask but also changed its heart!

PROTECTION TO JOURNALISTS.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF SEDITIOUS SECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning, Sir Frederick Whyte presiding. To discuss the non-official resolution, Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narain Lal moved for a committee to examine sections 124 A, 153 A and 501 of the Indian Penal Code and section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to report in what manner these sections should be amended, so that the rights of the state and the public or any section or member thereof may be safeguarded against the abuse of their power by journalists, while at the same time protection is afforded to the latter against unwarrantable and unreasonable interference by either judicial or executive authority. He said that all the sections, to which he had referred, should be so amended as to enable the freedom of press while at the same time to check its abuses. These amendments were necessary in order to suit the altered circumstances created under the reform Act by which the gradual evolution of responsible Government was sought to be attained. All prosecutions instituted by the executive authority should have the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, including the Ministers, and provision must also be made that the journalists, against whom prosecution might be brought, should have the option of trial by a jury in a sessions court. Further, a provision should be made that the trial of a journalist should take place at the place where he committed the offence.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

CONDITIONS OF ITS SUCCESS.

MEETING OF EQUALS AND APPEAL TO REASON.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Conference was both a success and a failure. It was a success in that it showed an earnest desire on the part of those who attended to secure a peaceful solution of the present trouble, and in that it brought under one roof people posseesing divergent views. It was a failure in that, though certain resolutions have been adopted, the Conference did not leave on my mind the impression that those who assembled tgether as a whole realised the gravity of the real issue. The mind of the Conference seemed to be centred more on a round table conference than upon asserting the popular right of free speech, free association and free press which are more than a round table conference. I had expected on the part of the independents to declare their firm attitude that no matter how much they might differ regarding the method of non-co-operation, the freedom of the people was a common heritage and that the assertion of that right was three-fourths of Swaraj; that therefore they would defend that right even with civil disobedience, if need be.

However, as the attention of the conference could not be rivetted on that point but on a round table conference, the discussion turned upon the essentials of such a conference.

My own position was clear. I would attend any conference as an individual, without any conditions. My purpose as a reformer is to convert people to the view I hold to be right and therefore to see everybody who would care to listen to me. But when I was asked to mention the conditions necessary for an atmosphere favourable for a successful conference, I had to press home certain conditions. And I must own that the Resolutions Committee approached my view point with the greatest sympathy and showed every anxiety to accommodate me. But side by side with this, I observed an admirable disposition on its part to consider the Government's difficulties. Indeed the Government's difficulties. Indeed the Government's case could not have been better presented, if it had been directly and officially represented in the Conference.

The result was a compromise. The withdrawal of notifications and the discharge of prisoners coming under the notifications and of the *fatwa* prisoners, i.e., the Ali Brothers and others who have been convicted in respect of the *fatwas* regarding military service, was common cause. The committee saw the force of the suggestions that the distress warrants should be discharged, the fines imposed upon the Press etc. should be refunded and that the prisoners convicted for non-violent or otherwise innocent activities under cover of the ordinary laws should be discharged upon the proof of their non-violence. For this purpose I had suggested the committee appointed by the conference. But on the Resolutions Committee showing that it would be difficult for the Government to accept such an uncontrolled recommendation, I agreed to the principle of arbitration now imported in the resolution. The second compromise is regarding picketing. My suggestion was that in the event of the round table conference being decided upon, non-co-operation activities of a hostile nature should be suspended and that all picketing except *bona fide* peaceful picketing should also be suspended, pending result of the conference. As the implications of hostile activities appeared to me to be too dangerous to be acceptable, I hastily withdrew my own wording and gladly threw over even *bona fide* peaceful picketing, much though I regretted it. I felt that the friends interested in liquor picketing for the sake of temperanc would not mind the temporary sacrifice.

I agreed too to advise the Working Committee to postpone general mass civil disobedience contemplated by the Congress to the 31st instant in order to enable the Committee and the Conference to enter into negotiations with the Government. This, I felt was essential to show our *bona fides*. We could not take up new offensives whilst negotiations for a conference were being conducted by responsible men. I further undertook to advise the Committee, in the event of the proposed conference coming off, to stop all *hartals* pending the conference. This I hold to be inevitable. *Hartals* are a demonstration against bureaucracy. We cannot continue them, if we are conferring with them for peace. Workers will bear in mind that as yet no activity of the Congress stops save general civil disobedience. On the contrary, enlistment of volunteers and Swadeshi propaganda must continue without abatement. Liquor shop picketing may continue where it is absolutely peaceful. It should certainly continue where notices unnecessarily prohibiting picketing have been issued. So may pickting continue regarding schools or foreign cloth shops. But whilst all our activities should be zealously continued, there should be the greatest restraint exercised and every trace of violence or discourtesy avoided. When restraint and courtesy are added to strength, the latter becomes irresistible. Civil disobedience being an indefasible right, the preparations for it will continue even if the conference comes off. And the preparations for civil disobedience consist in:—

1. the enlistment of volunteers,
2. the propaganda of Swadeshi,
3. the removal of untouchability,
4. the training in non-violence in word, deed and thought,
5. unity between divers creeds or classes.

I hear that many are enrolled as volunteers in various parts of India, although they do not wear khaddar, do not believe in complete non-violence or, if they are Hindus, do not believe in untouchability as a crime against humanity. I cannot too often warn the people that every deviation from our own rules retards our progress. It is the quality of our work which will please God and not quantity. Not all the lip Mussalmans and the lip Hindus will enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Islam is no stronger than the best Mussalman, no stronger than the best Mussalman. Thousands of nominal followers of Hinduism belie their faith and discredit it. One true and perfect follower of Hinduism is enough to protect it for all time and against the whole world. Similarly, one true and perfect non-co-operator is any day better than a million non-co-operators so-called. preparation for Civil Disobedience is to cultivate civility that is truth and non-violence amongst ourselves and our surroundings.

The Demands.

In order that all may approach the Round Table Conference with perfect knowledge of the Congress demands, I laid all our cards on the table and reiterated the claims regarding the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj. Let me repeat them here:—

(1) So far as I can write from memory, full restoration to the Turks of Constantinople, Adrianople, Anatolia including Smyrna and Thrace. Complete withdrawal of non-Muslim influence from Arabia, Mesopotamia. Palestine and Syria and therefore withdrawal of British troops whether English or Indian from these territories.

(2) Full enforcement of the report of the Congress Sub-Committee and, therefore, stopping of the pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and other officers named in the report for dismissal.

(3) Swaraj means in the event of the foregoing demands being granted full Dominion status. The scheme of such Swaraj shall be framed by representatives duly elected in terms of the Congress constitution. That means four-anna franchise. Every Indian adult male or female paying four annas and signing the Congress creed will be entitled to be placed on the electoral list. These electors would elect delegates who would frame Swaraj constitution. This shall be given effect to without any change by the British Parliament.

If the Congress programme is so cut and dried where is the necessity for a conference?—asks the critic. I hold that there is and there always will be.

The method of execution of the demands has to be considered. The Government may have a reasonable and a convincing answer on the claims. The Congressmen have fixed their minimum, but the fixing of the minimum means no more than confidence in the justice of one's cause. It further means that there is no room for bargaining. There can, therefore, be no appeal to one's weakness or incapacity. The appeal can only be addressed to reason. If the Viceroy summons the Conference it means either that he recognises the justice of the claims or hopes to satisfy the Congressmen among others of the injustice thereof. He must be confident of his proposals for a rejection or reduction of the claim. That is my meaning of a meeting of equals who eliminate the idea of force and instantly shift their ground as they appreciate the injustice of their position. I assure his Excellency the Viceroy and everybody concerned that the Congressmen or non-cooperators are as reasonable beings as may be found on earth or in India. They have every incentive to be so for their's is the duty of suffering as a result of any first offer.

I have heard it urged that on the Khilafat the Imperial Government is powerless. I should like to be convinced of this. In that case and if the Imperial Government make common cause with the Mussulmans of India I should be quite satisfied and take the chance with the Imperial Government's genuine assistance of convincing the other Powers of the justice of the Khilafat claim. And even when the claim is admitted much requires to be discussed regarding the execution.

Similarly regarding the Punjab. The principle being granted, the details have to be settled. Legal difficulties have been urged about stopping the pensions to the dismissed officials. The reader may not know that Maulana Shaukat Ali's pension (I suppose he occupied the same status as Sir Michael O'Dwyer) was stopped without any inquiry or previous notice to him. I believe that service regulations do provide for removing officers and officials from the pensions list on proof of gross neglect of duty or disloyal service. Anyway let the Government prove a case for refusal to grant the Punjab demand save the plea of the past services of these officials. I must refuse to weigh their service to Empire against their disservice to India assuming the possibility of two such things co-existing.

Swaraj scheme is undoubtedly a matter on which there will be as many minds as there are men and women. And it is eminently a thing to be debated in a conference. But here again there must be a clean mind and no mental reservations. India's freedom must be the supreme interest in everybody's mind. There should be no obstruction such as the preoccupation of the British elector or the indifference of the House of Commons or the hostility of the House of Lords. No lover of India can possibly take into account these extraneous matters. The only question to consider will be—is India ready for what she wants? Or does she ask like a child for food she has no stomach for? That can be determined not by outsiders but by Indians themselves.

And I feel that from that standpoint, I do consider the idea of the Conference for devising a scheme of full Swaraj premature. One has not yet incontestably proved her strength. Her suffering is great indeed, but nothing and not prolonged enough for the object in view. She has to go through greater discipline. I was ruthlessly careful not to make non-co-operators party to the conference resolutions because we are still so weak. When India has evolved disciplinised strength, I would knock myself at the viceregal door for a conference and I know that the Viceroy will gladly embrace the oppurtunity whether he be an eminent lawyer or a distinguished militarist. I do not approach directly because I am conscious of our weakness. But being humble I make it clear through Moderate or other friends that I would miss not a single opportunity of having honest conference or consultations. And so I have not hesitated to advise non-co-operator thankfully to meet the Independents and place our services at their disposal to make such use of them as they may deem fit. And if the Viceroy or a party desires a conference it would be foolish for non-cooperators not to respond. The case of non-co-operators depends for success on cultivation of public opinion and public support. They have no other force to back them. If they forfeit public opinion they have lost the voice of God for the time being.

For the manner of preparing the scheme too I have simply suggested what appears to me to be a most feasible method. The All-India Congress Committee has not considered it nor has the working Committee. The adoption of the Congress franchise is my own suggestion. But what I have laid down as the guiding principle is really unassailable. The Scheme of Swaraj is that scheme which popular representatives frame. What happens then to the experts in administration and others who may not be popularly elected. In my opinion they also should attend and have the vote even but they must necessarily be in a minority. They must expect to influence the majority by a Constant appeal to the logic of facts given mutual trust and mutual respect a Round Table Conference cannot but result in a satisfactory or honorable peace.

An Unfortunate Incident.

The abrupt withdrawal of Sir Sankaran Nair was an unfortunate incident. In my opinion he had nothing to do with my or later with Mr. Jinnah's opinions. As Speaker, especially, he was exempt from any implied or express identification with anybody's views. I cannot help feeling that Sir Sankaran erred in the conception of his duty as Speaker. But as we progress towards democracy, we must be prepared even for such erroneous exercise of independence. I congratulate Sir Sankaran Nair upon his boldly exercising his independence which I have not hesitated to call cussedness in private conversation and upon the independence of the Committee in not suffering a nervous collapse but quietly electing Sir Vishveshwaraya and voting thanks to the retiring Speaker for the services rendered.

ANGORA DAY.

DEMAND ON MUSLIMS.

"FOR THEIR HOLY FAITH."

BI AMMA AND BEGAM MD. ALI'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been addressed for Angora Fund by Abadi Banu (Bi-Aman) and Begum Mahomed Ali:—

"Friday, the 20th January, 1922, which is known as the Angora Day, is one of the most important days in the history of the present struggle of Islam, and will ever be remembered as such by posterity. The Central Khilafat Committee has appealed for the first instalment of 25 lakhs of rupees on this memorable day. If the seven and a half millions of Mussalmans of India contribute an anna and a half each, this sum can be easily realised. Every man, woman and child in this country is fully alive to the importance and great significance of this appeal which is being made on behalf of and for the help of 'Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha', the great hero of Islam and his band of the true soldiers of the army of God, who are cheerfully shedding their very life-blood in defence of the Holy Faith. For the work of God and His true servants, it is not an appeal but a demand, that we make of every Mussalman of India man, woman or child, young or old, rich or poor, to subscribe open heartedly to the Angora Fund on Friday. Our demand is in particular from Muslim sisters and daughters, not because they belong to our sex, but because they in reality are the ladies of the house in India. It is our firm conviction that a sincere effort on the part of the Muslim ladies alone can bring forth much more than what has been asked for. God-fearing and God-loving woman must approach the ladies of every house and appeal to their sense of generosity and sacrifice for this noble and sacred cause. We have no doubt that even if the efforts of the workers may fail, the large heartedness and the ready response of our true Muslim ladies can never.

ABADI-BANO (BI-AMAN),
BEGUM MOHAMED ALI."

BANKRUPTCY OF CONSISTENCY.

MR. JAMNADAS' VOLTE FACE.

COUNCILS—IMPEDIMENT TO COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The expected has happened. Government have come out of the Censure Debate in flying colours. The storm raged not only in the Assembly but also in the Council of State resulting in one more proof of the impotency of the non-officials to serve India even in the hour of trial. After yesterday's votes on the repressive policy both the Houses of Legislature have definitely forfeited any confidence or respect they had enjoyed from the people of India. The visitors' gallery in the Assembly was crowded with members of public who were anxiously expecting to see a change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy that would lead to a satisfactory solution of the present political deadlock; but the attitude of a large number of non-officials who applauded the Government policy and demanded even more repression against the outlaws, rebels and murderers, as the non-cooperators were called, encouraged Government to oppose stoutly the resolution of Mr. Iswar Saran. All credit is due to the newly-formed Democratic party for having solidly ranged themselves against Government and recording thirty-six votes, but the fault was that of Mr. Iswar Saran himself who had unfortunately given Government a chance with a weak resolution which, however, was materially altered by Dr. Gour with a long amendment. This amendment was backed by all the thirty-six members of the Democratic Party. Otherwise, in normal course of events, it should have been ruled out as a substantial proposition and not as an amendment. This amendment, however, did one disservice. It ruled out of agenda Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's substantial resolution for a Round Table Conference which was a definite request and round which perhaps there would have been a better muster of strength than the resolution for immediate abandonment of the repressive policy.

The discussion was no doubt lively, but it revealed disunion and dissension amongst the non-official Indians themselves more than at any other time. Since early morning brisk canvassing was going on by a section of the House containing some nominated members and *jokukumists* who were determined to oppose the resolution tooth and nail and it was, therefore, not difficult to foresee which side the tide would turn. In fact long before the Home Member could play his cards with that consummate skill of which he alone is the master the House had decided the issue in the most favourable way to Government. But I must confess no one was prepared for the spectacle of Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Abul Kasim condemning the non-cooperators and crying for their blood. Indeed it was a *volte face* which Mr. Jamnadas had taken having been a party to the address of the Malaviya Deputation in Calcutta, which condemned the repressive policy in the strongest possible terms. He should not, if there was any degree of consistency left in him, have now given *carte blanche* to Government for dealing with the non-cooperators who deserved no mercy, but this was what had happened and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer rightly cornered him on this point by pointing to this inconsistency when the whole House rocked with laughter and Mr. Jamnadas looked small. Mr Abul Kasim and Mr. Samarth vied with each other in their ridicule of Mahatma Gandhi and his movement, and as a counterblast as it were Mr. Rangachari paid a great tribute to the great leader of non-cooperation movement and vehemently denounced the present policy of the Government. It was a pity that men like Sir Sivaswamy Iyer while sympathising with the sufferers voted with Government just as in the same way as Mr Lallubhai Samaldas who had himself given notice of resolution in the Council of State voted against Mr. Sethna's motion. An analysis of the voting list is a disappointing reading and it requires no argument to convince anybody that the legislature does not in any way represent the nation. On the contrary it is a millstone tied round Indias neck to impede all her progress. The result of the voting will serve as an eye-opener and an object lesson to the Democratic party who must, by now, be aware that India's salvation can be wrought not inside the Council but outside it. It will not be long before this Democratic Party now run by Dr. Gour and Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. M. K. Reddi will have been taught many more lessons in this session and will possibly be compelled to resign in a body from the Assembly. The same is the position of Messrs. Bhurgri and Raza Ali in the Council of State where they work as responsive actionists and find no response from the Government at all. How long will they continue to act this farce of Council must be left to the course of events.

SIRDAR MEHTAB SINGH.

WELCOMED AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Sardar Kharak Singh of Sialkot. Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, ex-vice-president of the Punjab Legislative Council and other Sikh leaders reached Lahore to-day after being released from Dera Ghazi Khan Jail and were taken in a big procession through the city.

"I WILL SMASH THE CONFERENCE."

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S OUTBURST.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SWEET REASONABLENESS

MESSRS. JINNAH AND BAPTISTA'S TESTIMONY

The Secretaries of the Committee of the Conference of Representtives, held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th January. 1922 have issued the following statement with reference to the letter of Sir Sankaran Nair which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 17th January, 1922:—

We regret that we have to make this statement because the letter of Sir Sankaran Nair contains some statements with regard to what took place in the Committee meeting which are not strictly correct. We should have preferred to remain silent, because the proceedings of a Committee meeting should not go before the public; but as Sir Sankaran Nair has referred to them, we deem it necessary to publish this correction, having regard to the gravity of the situation.

Sir Sankaran Nair's letter contains an expression of his opinions on many important points relating to the present tension in the country. We are not concerned with them here nor with the explanations given by Sir Sankaran Nair.

The reasons why Sir Sankaran Nair withdrew from the Conference at the close of the proceedings of the Committee on the second day, have been explicitly stated by him in his letter. They are:—

(1) That he could not associate himself with Mr. Gandhi and his followers in asking for a Conference or in any respect, and

(2) That he differed from the members (of the Committee) on some of the vital questions, including the suggested terms precedent to the holding of a Round Table Conference.

With regard to the first reason, we have to state that Mr. Gandhi was invited at the meeting of the Committee to state in clear terms the views of his party as a protagonist. The main object of doing so was to elicit and record his views with the object (1) of placing them before the Government and the public and (2) of exploring all possible avenues of arriving at a common basis with the views of the other political parties who took part in the Conference. In stating his views, therefore, Mr. Gandhi was necessarily representing the extreme position of his party; but we may mention that some of the Resolutions, which were finally adopted by the Conference, represent a working compromise on one or two important points arrived at between divergent views, including those of Mr. Gandhi.

As regards the second reason for Sir Sankaran Nair's withdrawal, we would observe that the Committee was mainly composed of Liberals and Independents, Non-co-operators having, by their own wish, been excluded from the Committee. We may add that the Committee was practically unanimous in the proposals embodied in the several Resolutions passed at the Conference.

Under these circumstances, we are constrained to observe that Sir Sankaran Nair's proper attitude, as the Chairman of the Committee, was to see that the opinions of the members thereof, as disclosed in the course of the discussions, were correctly focussed in the several Resolutions. He could have even, if he chose, recorded his dissent from the Resolutions. Unfortunately, he went further than this. Towards the close of the discussion, he developed an independent line of thought, and said he would "smash the Conference" and hold another from which Mr. Gandhi and his party would be excluded. The Committee thought that such a procedure was beyond Sir Sankaran Nair's rights as a Speaker of the Conference and on other grounds also, the Committee were not prepared to go to the lengths which their Chairman wished to take them.

Sir Sankaran Nair's letter contains one or two statements of fact which require to be contradicted. So far as we can recall, Mr. Gandhi never mentioned, at the meetings of the Committee, the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

He only said that when Swaraj was obtained, India would not permit a single Indian soldier to leave the country in order to enable England to maintain her supremacy in Egypt against the wishes of the Egyptians.

With regard to the statement that Mr. Gandhi intended to pursue his "intensive preparations" for Civil Disobedience, during the continuance of the truce, we may point out that Mr. Gandhi, while pursuing these preparations, agreed to take no offensive step calculated to destroy the peace and harmony to be maintained on both sides during the continuance of the truce.

After Sir Sankaran Nair had retired, the work of the Committee proceeded and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Sankaran Nair for the help he had given in conducting the proceedings to that stage, and in that connection referred to his past services to the country in terms of the warmest appreciation.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The unfortunate incident of the withdrawal of Sir Sankaran Nair from the Committee has created some confusion and given an opportunity to discount in some quarters the idea of a Round Table Conference. There is no doubt that the thoughtful opinion of India as reflected by the representatives, who attended the Conference is in favour of an honourable settlement. I cannot conceive any responsible person—Englishman or Indian—who at this critical stage would oppose an honourable settlement.

The next question is, how and by what method an honourable settlement should be brought about? The method was suggested by H. E. the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta on 21st December 1921, and that is a Round Table Conference between the Government and the popular representatives.

Then remains the question of the conditions and the fulfilment of those conditions on both sides. H. E. the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta stated that he was in favour of "a genuine attempt—a disinterested and honourable attempt to solve the problems of unrest by means of discussion and consideration at a conference and that meanwhile there should be a cessation of activities on both sides, of unlawful operations on the part of the non-co-operationists and of Government prosecutions and imprisonments." His Excellency further made it clear that "if such conditions had supervened, no advantage or triumph should be claimed on either side and no reproach should be made by the one to the other of having been forced to yield or of not having the courage to proceed with its campaign. I should have wished to see a new spirit introduced. In this respect I do not stand alone in addressing you. I believe that if you were to give expression to your views, you would all agree with me that a new spirit should be created for the purpose of considering a conference in different circumstances and with higher hopes."

His Excellency further stated that "I should be sorry indeed if any observations I have made could be construed into a refusal for all time to consider the convening of a conference. Certainly, I have not intended by the language I have used to convey that meaning to you—I have too great a regard for the value of discussion and for the consideration of suggestions and recommendations that may be made. I am not one of those who think that all the wisdom is to be found in those who happen to be in a position of authority. I have had too great an experience of life not to appreciate that advantage may be derived from discussion and consultation with others who see from different angles and who may have views to put forward which had not occurred to us. But I can only act at the moment in view of the present existing circumstances and as they stand, for the reasons that I have given you and must express my great regret that the essential conditions for peace are not forthcoming."

The essential conditions for peace, the Viceroy required to be fulfilled, were, calling off Hartals, picketing and hostile activities of similar character, on the part of the Non-co-operation party. It is true that the assurance was not forthcoming at the moment when H. E. The Viceroy received the deputation and he was the first to recognise the difficulties when he said, "I quite appreciate that there may have been difficulties in the brief time allowed and also in the great distance separating us. I do not know from the address presented to me what view is taken by the leaders who are responsible for non-co-operation activities, in the sense that I find no assurance from them that these activities will cease if a conference were to be convened."

This was the position on the 21st December 1921. Now I ask the public and the Government to carefully consider the resolution of the Conference passed at Bombay on the 15th January—and we are only responsible for our resolutions and not the views of any particular individual. That resolution runs as follows:—

In response to the sentiments expressed by H. E. the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta on the 21st December 1921, and in order to explore all methods of reaching a harmonious and honourable settlement of the important issues now before the country, namely, the Punjab, the Khilafat wrongs, and the demand for Swaraj or full responsible Government on the Dominion basis, this Conference support the proposal for a Round Table conference between the Government and popular representatives, and if of opinion that, in order to provide a favourable atmosphere for the dispassionate consideration of the points in controversy, all notifications issued and orders passed by Government under Act XIV of 1908, Part II, and the Seditious Meetings Act, should be withdrawn and all prisoners convicted or under arrest or prosecution under the aforesaid notifications or orders should be released, as also the Fatwa prisoners, and that in as much as persons have been convicted for non-violent activities and other activities of an innocent character under cover of the ordinary laws, a Committee should be appointed by Government, consisting of two persons, one to be nominated by Government and the other by the Committee of the Conference, appointed by Resolution No. 5, with power to them to appoint an Umpire to investigate the

(Continued on next page.)

"I WILL SMASH THE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

cases of the persons hereinbefore referred to and that such of them as might be recommended by the said Committee or Umpire be released and that pending the results of the said Conference, all Hartals, Picketing and Civil Disobedience should cease.

In short, it requires the Government to do no more than what H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to say the Government were prepared to do, except (1) Release of the *Fatwa* prisoners and (2) that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the cases of political prisoners who may fall under the category stated in the resolution. Really speaking, these additional requests were put into the resolution because the Committee felt and it seemed to them that they were necessary for the purpose of creating the atmosphere which H. E. the Viceroy himself desired and emphasized.

Next the Conference deliberately after Mr. Gandhi had made a speech giving particulars of his demands and after full consideration of the question whether it should specify the country's demands, decided by Resolution No. 5 as follows:—"Without at present going into the particulars of the demands of the country with reference to the Punjab, Khilafat and Swaraj question, this Conference hereby appoints a committee, etc."

Now I ask, is it of any use or wise to attach undue importance to what a particular individual, however great he may be, stated during the Committee discussions or in his speech before the Conference? The Conference is only responsible for its resolutions. But further, in accordance with the assurance which Mr. Gandhi had given to the Conference, that he will see that the Working Committee of the Congress is brought into line with the resolutions of the Conference, has already sent to the Committee a copy of the resolutions of the Working Committee of the Congress passed on the 18th Jan. 1922, and published in the press from which it is clear that the Congress Working Committee has practically adopted the terms of truce to be carried out by the Government and the Non-co-operation party *simultaneously*.

It is now up to the Government to take a dispassionate view of the situation and I trust, that they will meet the Committee of this Conference and the Secretaries who are entrusted with the carrying out of these resolutions in the spirit in which His Excellency Lord Reading made his speech on the 21st December 1921.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. JINNAH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There can be little doubt that the Bombay Conference has rendered a distinct service to the country, and the cause of settlement by reason by their almost unanimous resolutions. For this remarkable achievement the Conveners deserve the gratitude of all peace-makes and of Government. I believe Government will respond with the same practical wisdom, and spirit of compromise that animated the summoned Tribunes of the People. I am now quite confident that the outcome of the Round Table Conference will be peace with honour if sweet reasonableness is manifested by Government. I am positive it will be found in Mahatma Gandhi. It will be a terrible misfortune if Lord Reading is constrained to spurn the armistice under the influence of Sir Sankaran Nair's fulminations.

SANITY OR VANITY.

Sir Sankaran Nair was a party to the promulgation of Martial Law in the Punjab. He condemned its prolongation by resignation of service, but condoned it by resumption of service at the India Office. In his new capacity he became party to the policy pursued by Government for the past two years. He would probably make an excellent successor to Lord Sinha or a good Judge in the Privy Council. Such a man could not be expected to associate himself with resolutions that were inevitable if a Round Take Conference was to materialis with any prospect of success. I, therefore, disapproved of the selection of Sir Sankaran for the Chairmanship. But, as Mr. Jinnah avowed, the conveners insisted in coercising their right, for the Conference was not a Public Meeting. In this way Sir Sankaran was installed in the Chair, but the conveners did not overlook the possibility of a difference of opinion between the Chair and the Conference, and provided for the contingency by designating him Speaker in the hope that Sir Sankaran would accept the neutral position, that as Speaker he was no more personally concerned with the wisdom or unwisdom of the Conference than the Speaker in England with the wisdom or unwisdom of the Commons. But the conveners caught a Tartar. The Nairs are no King Logs. The Speaker declined to be dumb and sought to impose his own will upon the Conference or dissolve it. He declared that he had "sacrificed principles" in order to get Gandhi to be a party to the the Conference, but as he declined he was not prepared to assent to propositions drafted to meet the demands of Mr. Gandhi. The clouds were gathering but somehow they rolled away for a time and the sacrifice of principles continued. But dark clouds threatened again when the third proposition was under discussion. This was too much for Mr. Jayakar, one of the conveners. "I demur to the attitude of the speaker" said he. "He has no right to wreck the Conference. If his principles are outraged, he is at liberty to leave but not to destroy the Conference". The storm was about to burst, but it was averted by the timely appeals of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar as friend, admirer and collaborator and of Pandit Malaviya as Peace-maker who gracefully hinted that a Speaker was not identified with the views of the Conference. The meeting was then adjourned for tiffin. When we met again Mahatma Gandhi made an important concession regarding the cases of persons convicted under the ordinary law. While Gandhi was yielding Sir Sankaran was stiffening. The resolution regarding the release of the *fatwa* prisoners had already been passed, but Sir Sankaran took it up again and objected to their inclusion in the amnesty. He likened them to the Moplah rebels. He went further. He saw no difference between Maulanas preaching the Gospel, and the Khalif declaring a Jehad, and the Moplahs waging war under cover of faith. This was too much for most of us. Jack Cave would have cried, "Down with the Lawyers", but Mr. Jinnah only protested warmly. But a conflict ensued between the Speaker and Convener. I actually intervened with a gentle "Order, order, please. This calmed the storm in the tea-cup. But Sir Sankaran was not only wrong in his comparison, but also inconsistent with himself. At an earlier stage on another point he observed that he would have yielded if the consensus of opinion were against. On that point Gandhi yielded. But in the *fatwa* case Sir Sankaran would not yield though the consensus of opinion was decisively against him.

It became clear as daylight that Sir Sankaran meant to decamp. I, therefore, questioned him if he would consent to continue till the end of the Conference. "I will make no promise now", he promptly replied. I made a second effort by privately appealing to him. He taunted me with "you objected." "I anticipated your embarrassment", said I, "but dissociation at this stage would create a sensation, and may endanger the materialisation of the Round Table Conference itself." I suggested his continuing at least till the Conference was dissolved, but evidently apprehending that he would be in a hopeless minority in the Conference he preferred to walk out to wreck the Conference. This is the genesis of his letter to the "Times of India." It is a sorry case of sanity spoilt by vanity and wounded self-esteem.

MAHATMA GANDHI REASONABLE.

In my opinion Mahatma Gandhi was eminently reasonable. No one in the world could have been more reasonable. He made it quite clear that he was always ready and willing to go to the Conference in his *personal* capacity *without any conditions precedent*, but not in his *representative* capacity. Some of us have swollen heads, but unless they are blockheads, they must realise that no one but Gandhi has any representative character in India and each of us can only go to the Conference in his personal capacity fondly imagining that he has at least half a dozen blind followers. He would be a mad cap to imagine any larger number unless he is an M. L. A. or M. L. C. But Mr. Gandhi is not a Nair or Kunzru. In his personal capacity he sways many millions of minds. His power and influence are not due to any delegation from the Congress, but to his own unique personality. He is the Congress. His presence at the Conference though avowedly in his personal capacity is equivalent to the presence of the Congress itself except in a technical sense. Government cannot dispense with the presence of Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference. Given his presence Government can do wit out all the Nairs and Kunzrus in creation. I, therefore, ventured to suggest that the Conference might intimate to Government that Mr. Gandhi would come to the Conference in his personal capacity without any conditions precedent, but that if they wanted him in his representative capacity his terms were what he mentioned. I believe that a past-master in the art of diplomacy like Lord Reading would have smiled in elation that the fly had walked into the parlour. But "conditions precedent" seemed outrageous to our Speaker and others. It would be more humiliating to Government than shaking hands with murder in Ireland. They preferred the camouflage of a "calm atmosphere", and conditions precedent were dropped out of the diplomatic dictionary. Under these circumstances the task before the Committee was to devise an appropriate camouflage so as not to offend the sensitive susceptibilities of Government.

The whole day was spent in endeavours by peaceful picketting to make Mahatma Gandhi reduce his *minima*. Although I differ from Gandhi in some fundamentals I did not like Gandhi to give in, even as much as he did, for a general in consenting to an armistice must not disband or weaken his forces. Any fool in England could perceive its reasonableness but our wise men of the East like Kunzru and Company could not conceive of a Conference while preparations for Civil Disobedience and non-violent warfare were in progress. Mind you, preparations which are lawful even in the opinion of Government so long as they do not degenerate into intimidation or violence. I am of opinion that it would be a blunder of the first magnitude for Gandhi to have yielded an inch more than he did. And after all the speaker fell out on the one question of the *fatwa* prisoners for he had already sacrificed his other principles although Gandhi would not come as a representative.

It is contended that Gandhi is not committed to the resolutions. This is true technically. But really he is as much a party to them as any one else. He has already postponed the inauguration of Civil Disobedience. There can be no doubt, that he will faithfully carry out all he has promised or undertaken. This is placed even beyond suspicion by the resolutions of the Working Committee.

It is complained that Gandhi has put his demands so high that the Round Table Conference is bound to prove unfranchious On the other hand the same people might as well complain that Government has put their concessions so low that a Conference would be a mere waste of time, for Government's offer is cypher at present considering it has made no offer at all. Most men would have insisted upon Government disclosing their maxima concessions before convening a Conference. But Gandhi has not made it a *sine qua non*. The fact is that Gandhi in his personal capacity constitutes a Centre Party enjoying the unparalleled confidence of the people. His demands make it plain that what would satisfy him would more than satisfy the militant Liberals and Loyalists and would be acceptable to ninety-nine per cent of the population of India. It would be criminal folly for Government not to seize the psychological moment for settlement on the assumption that Mahatma Gandhi would not budge an inch without rhyme or reason. The responsibility of a refusal will rest on Government. I am confident of an amicable settlement honourable to all concerned. On the other hand, Government must not trifle with the temper of the people and their aspirations. Mr. Lloyd George boasted that a Government that had beaten Germany could beat Ireland, but the Conqueror of Germany was conquered by Irishmen to the eternal glory of the Prime Minister. But apart from this though the British Government had beaten Germany they cannot beat God. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and all the sacred rights of men and nations are on the side of the people of India in their demands concerning Swaraj, the Khilafat, and the massacre of Jallianwalla Baug. If Government fails to respond to the voice of Peace, most of us will have to become guests of His Majesty's Prison. Our choice lies between Peace or Prison unless Government is disposed to conciliate.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Jan. 19.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read the angry letter of Sir C. Sankaran Nair to the "Times of India" of the 17th instant and more especially as Sir Sankaran has the reputation of a sound and sober public man which he certainly has forfeited on this occasion. As far as I understand the Conference was called under an express arrangement that the proceedings of the Conference would be private and at the end of the Conference an official statement of its proceedings would be given to the Press. Having regard to this arrangement one can hardly question that the communication made by Sir Sankaran Nair to the Press was a gross breach of faith.

Perhaps Sir Sankaran did not quite understand the drift of my speech when he refers to me in his letter as having gone "further than Mr. Gandhi in denouncing any conference with Government" This is not correct. What I meant to convey and which to other listeners appeared quite clear was that the conveners of the Conference did not appear to me to be parties who were in a position to use the words of the Prime Minister "to deliver the goods" and for that reason the Conference was premature if not futile. I distinctly said I was not opposed to a conference as such, but we had not arrived at the stage when a conference could be useful pointing to the parallel of the preliminaries of the Irish Conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera.

However this is only by the way. As I have been absent for a considerable period from India and I happened to return home only the day previous to the meeting of the Conference, I have not been able to fathom the mystery surrounding the Conference. What I mean is that I have become very curious to know that with whom and in what quarters the idea of holding such a conference originated. Of the conveners of the Conference, one only, so far as I know, is a declared non-cooperator. The rest do not belong to that party. This is a happy omen to find people of other views associating themselves thus with non-cooperators. I say it is a happy omen as hitherto the non-cooperators were disowned by people of other views not only in the Press, on public platforms, but occasions were even sought to disown them when making post prandial speeches. To me it strikes curious that the recent application of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the rigorous enforcement of the Press Act, not to mention the lawless recourse to certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which the non-cooperators descr be in one word as the repressive policy of the Executive should have at all startled those who are not non-cooperators. Worse still that they should make a grievance of such policy of the Executive and turn their eyes to the non-cooperators for sympathy and help in trying to meet the situation. For it seems to me that those outside the N. C. O. ranks can hardly disclaim the credit, or if you like to say the merit of having initiated the repressive policy. The Central Government claims three Indians as its members. Every Provincial Government is now said to be a Government composed of executive members and ministers. All ministers in Provincial Governments and about half its executive members are pure natives. That being so can one dispute that the responsibility for initiating this policy lies on those outside the N. C. O. ranks. All except one of the signatories as I have pointed out claim to belong to the party from whom the office of executive member and minister is filled. Is it not strange, therefore, that the conveners of the Conference should have appealed to the N. C. O. party to find the ways and means of inducing a reversal of this policy rather than going to their own friends, the Executive members and Ministers for this purpose? Government were either justified in adopting this policy or they were not. If they were, then the conveners of this Conference could hardly hope to achieve their object by appealing to the non-co-operators. For having regard to what I have stated already the adoption of such policy must have the sympathy and support of the party of the conveners of the Conference. If in the opinion of the party of the conveners of the Conference, the Government were not justified in adopting such policy, considering the influence that their party possesses with Government and the position that their members hold in the Government such policy could have been reversed by a single stroke of the pen. If, however, their party and the members of the party who share the responsibility of the Executive Government fail to prevent the launching of such policy or obtaining its reversal, the proper course for them, one would have thought, would have been not to seek the help of the non-cooperators but to openly and emphatically refuse to associate themselves with the Government in carrying out such policy.

As matters now stand the Indian Government may legitimately announce to the whole civilized world as Mr. Montagu recently did in Parliament that the Indian Government was doing nothing more than applying the ordinary law of the land in doing which it had the full sympathy and support of the party which is variously described as the Liberal, Moderates and what not.

As I sat in the conference listening to the speeches of the various speakers I wondered whether amongst them there was anyone who belonged to what is called the Moderate or Liberal party. A stranger at this Conference listening to the speeches would have classified the speakers as belonging to one and one party only, viz. the N. C. O. or as they are described as the Extremists.—Yours, etc.

S. R. BOMANJI.

Jan. 19.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If anybody had expected anything better from a person who accepted office under the Secretary of State after writing the famous Minutes of Dissent and resigning from the Government of India, certainly, Sir Sankaran Nair is not to be blamed for it. It seems he had expressed his unwillingness to take part in politics while he was in Bombay *en route* to England before accepting office in the India office. I do not know whether I am right in saying that it was well known to several of these gentlemen who thought Sir Sankaran Nair is the best person to preside over the deliberations of the Bombay Conference. I do not think that the political situation in India has in any way improved since then. As his attitude has been widely criticised in the Press, I do not wish to add anything more. I have only to say a few words about his reference to the happenings in Malabar and the conclusions he has drawn therefrom. His conclusion of the "well known character of the Mahomedans" from the atrocities committed by the Moplah rebels in Malabar has been rightly resented by a publicist like Mr. K. Natarajan whose respct and admiration for the keen intellect and capacity of Sir Sankaran Nair is second to none. So, I have nothing more to say on that either. It seems he has been too much touched over the Moplah atrocities on the Hindus of Malabar. I too am a Hindu from Malabar and certainly I do not wish to condone the Moplah atrocities. But, Sir Sankaran Nair's words would have had much more weight if he had taken any trouble for Malabar. If he had cared to devote some of his time and his precious brain and capacity towards the solution of the agrarian question in Malabar, at least the Malayalees would have appreciated his words. I am sure at least Sir Sankaran Nair, a Malayalee, is in a position to understand and appreciate the part the agrarian discontent has contributed towards the present outbreak. Does he not know that it is the inevitable culmination of the attitude of the aristocracy in Malabar having the support of the bureaucracy? To your readers who have read the articles of Mr. Madhavan Nair wherein he had tried to explain the agrarian aspect in relation to the present Moplah outbreak, illustrating the causes of several such previous outbreaks, I need not add anything more. I was often pained to see that publicists of good standing and reputation who are not altogether ignorant of this aspect, belittle or rather ignore this aspect altogether in their eagerness to damn the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements. I do not say that it is the only cause of the Moplah rebellion, but it is unjust to ignore it. As for Sir Sankaran Nair, he can still do much service to Malabar if he has a will to do so. There is no son of Malabar more competent than Sir Sankaran Nair to tackle the tenancy and social questions in Malabar which only can ensure the recurrence of similar outbreaks impossible. Malabar sorely needs his valuable services. Will he not subordinate his personal interests to the interests of his unhappy district bearing in mind the hardships of the Hindu women and children as he as good enough to feel for them as also the train tragedy resulting in the most cruel death of nearly 70 human beings including 3 Hindus?—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON.

Simplex Building, Girgaon, Jan. 19.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The conveners of the Malaviya Conference cannot congratulate themselves on their singularly unhappy selection of a "Speaker" to preside over their deliberations. If only Sir Sankaran Nair had taken pains to write out that long scrawl ventilating his pent up views on Indian political values which he has now done in the "Times of India", a moment before the conference began, the organisers would have had an occasion for a sigh of relief at a good riddance. The present writer has always had a deep seated feeling of distrust and sceptisism as to the "bona fides of the generality of Government Servants (including ex and would be) in political matters. But in the present case anyone would certainly have expected a better mentality in a person of Sir Sankaran's standing, than the familiar one described by Mahatma Gandhi many who had a long-cherished faith in his objectivity of judgment were given a rude shock by his self-revelation.

If there is one thing that stands out as a salient feature of Sir Sankaran's letter, it is the Mopla on the brain. Nor need we wonder at this obsession on the part of one hailing from that distracted province. The writer yields to none in his intense indignation at the new undoubted atrocities perpetrated by the Moplas. But one need not on that account allow one's judgment to be swayed by considerations of happeing in one small part of the country at a given moment in deciding upon momentous issues affecting the permanent and vital interests of the whole country. It is neither judicial nor useful.

The noble knight's ill-concealed anger against the non-cooperators peeps out at many places in his disquisition, and, under the influance of this weakness, he often makes statements and begs questions, all which business would be humorous if it were not dangerous. He anticipates himself, strange as it may appear after his protestation "I am so very anxious for a R. T. Conference", the future futility of any such conference, by repudiating, at the very outset, almost all the popular demands again, the tone and manner of his letter would give the impression that the N. C O'S are asking quarter and must, therefore, surrender all their demands and the splendid work done tihherto. But little street Arabs now know where all the panic confrom. Sir Sankaran says "that the Government should be penitent for their so-called (Sic misdeeds is of course (Sic and impossible condition". After this deliverance what becomes of the Moderates' crying the housetops that rich penitence was shown by Government on Mr. Jamnadas's motion in the L. A.? "no minimum demands should be insisted upon" as to the Punjab Khilafat" and ther matter" including the release of "certain prisoners"; but only the N. C. O.'s. should cease their activities, and all for what "if *we* want a conference." That *'we'* has a most ominous aspect for one cannot understand for what noun that pronoun stands for. For it appears Sir Sankaran finds most of the Moderates too as much bent upon the ruin of the country as the N. C. O.'s There as more points of variance than of contact between him and the genuine moderates. He is more concerned for the humiliation of the Government than for that of his motherland His place is therefore, not among the co-operators, not among the non-cooperators, but in quite another quarter—among the gallery of rich men as the redoubtable knights of Jiwana, Nagpur, Pedder Road and others of that crew. He dismisses all popular demand as absurd. Absurdly enough, he considers the witholding of the pensions of the Punjab miscreants absurd. The acme of wisdom would, according to him, be for the people to pass a vote of complete confidence in the Government and forget the past as a dream. A Solomon of wisdom and a Daniel come to judgment indeed!—Yours, etc.

D. S. DHARESHWAR.

VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of your dignified comment on Sir Sankaran Nair's furious outburst, any further comment should be superfluous.

There is one little point, however, which, in my opinion, deserves particular notice. It will be remembered that the conveners had taken special care to make the conference a private affair, by carefully shutting out the Press and the general public from its deliberations. And Sir Sankaran Nair, in whom conveners placed such implicit trust as to make him "the Speaker" of their conference ought to have been the last person to divulge what purports to be the proceedings of a committee, whose doings should have remained a sealed book to the Conference itself. I don't know whether Sir Sankaran feels that he has done right in caricaturing the proceedings of the committee and also by making palpable misrepresentations of the attitude of his political opponents. To me as to many whom I have met, it seems that Sir Sankaran Nair has abused his position,—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

Jan. 18.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I suggested through "The Independent" of 7th Dcr. the idea of a political conference between Indians themselves which Gandhiji also approved, I meant a brotherly informal conference to deliberate on the present critical situation which the Government had precipitated. Unfortunately, the spirit which I desired to prevail did not prevail in the conference that has just closed. The very invitation to the conference was argumentative and enhnced the suspicion of the Non-Co-operators who decided before hand that they should not take any part in the discussions at the conference. The greatest mistake made in conection with the conference was that it acquired a formal character, its proceedings became the property of the pubilc, its proposals took the form of resolutions, the free and frank talk of the leaders appeared in the light of irresponsible and impassioned orations and the part played by the Speaker became naked in its impropriety. Under these circumstances the result of the conference should not be judged until the right perspective has been gained and it is fully realised that its decisions could not have possibly been arrived at by votes because the invitations were not issued with that view and that speech made there in wale not meant to become the property of the public. Judged by resultant work of the deliberations however heated, the conference has ended satisfactorsly, Perfect unanimity has been reached on the point that the repressive policy of the Government must cease "without delay" and that a truce should be declared to hold a Round Table Conference with the Government to help it in finding out a way to remove the three grievances of the people of India in respect of (1) Khilafat (2) Punjab Attrocities and (3) Swaraj. Credit must be given to the Non-Co-operators that instead of only giving an informal assurance through the conference they have given a formal assurance through the Working Committee of the Congress that on their part they are prepared to stop simulataneously all hostile activities if the Government on its part has the courage and honour to undo the wrongs it has committed.

It is true that the Committee demands the release of certain prisoners as one of the first steps towards the proposed Round Table Conference but this is by no means an impossible condition when we remember that tre British Government had to release for the Irish Conference some of those whom it considered to be murderers. It is also false to say that Mr. Gandhi insisted on the evacuation of Syria or Egypt as a condition precedent as Sir Sankaran Nair alleges

Thus the next step is with the Viceroy of India and the British Cabinet. If they really mean to remove the causes of the present unrest in India and solve the problems of Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj then the door is wiss open for a Round Table Conference But if the foreign policy of the British Cabinet continues to ignore or rather defy the existence of India and persists in favouring Greece and humouring the British Non-Conformist conscience then the truce or the Round Table Conference will be more harmful and the Prince will leave behind a much worse state of affairs in India than what he found on landing or during his stay.—Yours etc.

M. H. KIDWAI.
OF GADIA.

January, 18.

Chotani House, Bombay

VIII

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The correspondence appearing in your paper under this heading has amused me as I find there are still amongst us men who take such wiseacres in their dotage seriously.

My own belief is that after a certain age —sixty should be the maximum—all men, without exception—politicians and leaders the more—should be pensioned off, and failing funds—we are a poor country—should be taken as consigned to national waste paper basket, no matter what their part services might have been. If we had followed this salutary. Rule and not put premium on what Sir Surendranath Bannerjee, Sir D. E. Watcha and Sir Sankarnair say, because of their age, and their past it would have prevented them from letting us down, and thus decreased their market value, in the eyes of friends (?) of India. Treat them as in their second childhood, and they would cease to talk It is because they find that their country men take them seriously that they are able to have any value—left to themselves they would lie either at discount, if not in voluntary liquidation.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

Bombay, Jan. 19.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGER EXPLAINS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writing to the Press contradicts the statement made by Sir Sankaran Nair in his letter to "The Times of India" that the latter denounced any conference with Government at the Malaviya Conference at Bombay. He was in favour of a Round Table Conference but agreed with Mr. Gandhi that the original draft resolution did not include as a condition of suspension of non-co-operation activity the release of persons other than those convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act in cases where there was no violence or attempted violence. He was certainly in favour of resolutions passed by the Malaviya Conference.

2 CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS SENTENCED.

SHYAM BABU GETS ONE YEARS ADDITIONAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Shyamsundar Chakravarty, Editor of the "Servant", and Pandit Lakshman Narain Garde, Editor of the "Bharat Mitra", were to-day sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Mr. Chakravarty is already undergoing three months' simple imprisonment for refusing to take oath as witness in a Khilafat case.

SUKKAR NON-CO OPERATORS.

MR. VIRUMAL AND OTHERS SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Jan. 19.

The City Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in Mr. Virumal's case. Mr. Virumal, President of the District Congress Committee and the Editor of the "Sindhi", is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 149, six months rigorous under Section 504 and 12 months' simple under Section 117.

Mr. Bhojraj, Secretary of the City Congress Committee and Headmaster of the Tilak High School and Editor of the "Swaraj", and Mr. Werhamal, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, is sentenced to 3 months' rogorous imprisonment under Section 149 and 3 months' rigorous under Section 504.

Seths Balchand and Danomal were fined Rs. 250 under Section 149 and Rs. 750 under Section 504 or, in default, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. These two paid the fine.

The non-cooperators took the sentence most cheerfully. They were immediately taken in car to jail, accompanied by the Superintendent of Police and followed by thousands of people who went running after the conveyance up to the jail.

ANDHRA LEADERS ARRESTED

FOR PREACHING NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

More arrests are reported in Andhra Desa for disobeying the order under Section 144. Mr. Narayanarao, a non-cooperating pleader of Ongole, Mr. Ramamurthy of Guntur and many others are arrested for preaching non-payment of taxes. Messrs. Sitarama Sastry and Radha Krishnayya, Secretaries of the Andhra Provincial and District Congress Committees, respectively, are reported to have been arrested yesterday under Section 144 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NON-CO-OPERATORS "OUTLAWS!"

MR. SAMARTH'S OUTBURST.

GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATE ALTERNATIVE LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Mr. Rangachariar expressed surprise at the Home Member's appeal to the passions of the Assembly rather than to their intellects. He wanted the Assembly to keep in view that the strength of Non-Cooperation was based on the existence of the people's grievances and unless those grievances were removed Non-Cooperation would not die, because it was only a symptom of the disease. He was as anxious as the Home Member to see peace and order restored and maintained, but he was equally anxious to see that it was maintained consistent with the happiness of the people. The present policy of Government was unwarranted. Last March, the Assembly had sanctioned prosecutions under the ordinary law, and when those prosecutions were made even when in certain cases there were excesses the Assembly supported Government's action. Even the arrests of the Ali Brothers was questionable. He paid tribute to the spirit of non-violence created in country by Mr. Gandhi, for otherwise it could not have been possible for Government. to punish the Ali Brothers. Mr. Gandhi was as anxious as any one else to see the country safe. They should take notice of his personality and see what they could do with him at a Round Table. If the country had boycotted the Prince of Wales it was because it felt that His Royal Highness visit would be politically exploited. The Prince should never have been brought to India at this moment. Continuing, the speaker asked Government to show a single instance in which their policy had been supported by any Moderate or Indian newspaper. Concluding, he appealed to the British statemenship which had solved the Irish question not to find the Indian question beyond it. He hoped Lord Reading would take counsel and summon a Conference.

Rai Bahadur Bashambarnath, Lala Girdhari Lal, Mr. Bhargava and Mr. Najpai supported the amendment, while Col. Gidney and Mr. Lindsay opposed it.

"A TRIUMPH FOR N.C.O'S."

Mr. Lindsay warned the Assembly against adopting the resolution which would be considered as a triumph for Non-Co-operators and would weaken the hands of Government in handling a serious situation. The Assembly should not take upon its head the bloodshed which must follow if they did not help the Government. Mr. Londsay narrated events showing how terrorism was indulged in by the Volunteers.

Col. Gidney expressed anxiety for the Government and sympathy with misguided men, and wanted that a Conference should be held provided Non-Cooperators agreed to suspension of their hostile activities.

Sarfraz Khan moved his amendment that the abandonment of the present policy should follow the suspension of activities respecting picketing and Civil Disobedience. His amendment was put and negatived.

'AYES' AND 'NOES' ON DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT.

The following is the division list on Dr. Gour's amendment which was rejected by 52 to 36:—Those who opposed the amendment are:—Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Cotelingham, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, R. A. Spence, Sir Montagu Webb, J. F. Bryant, T. E. Percival, Kabraji, Prince Akram Hussain, Lindsay, Zahiruddin Ahmed, Samarath, Hejeebhoy, T. S. Mahomed Hussain, Krishnaswami Rao, W. M. Hussanally, J E. V. Mukherjee, Bradley Birt, N .C. Sirkar, Abdul Kasim K. N. Mitra, Abdur Rahim, Maunte Maung Sin, MacCarthy, W. J. Keith, Lieut.-Col. Gidney, Fairdoonji Saiyad, Mahomed Ismail, W. D. Waghorn, C. A. Innes, Dr. Sapru, Malcolm Hailey, Sir William Vincent, D. S. Bray, A. C Catterjee, Sir Sydney Crookshank, J. Hullah, G. G. Sim, H. Sharp, G. R. Clark, Sir Godfry Fell, Raja Kushalpal Singh, Habibullah, Sardar Gajjan Singh, W. C. Renouf Mr. Way, Rana U. B. Singh, Baba Ujagar Singh, Baba Ujagar Singh, Bedi Ikramullah Khan, A. W. Dentith, Sarfraz Hussain Khan.

Those who supported Dr. Gour's amendment are:—N. M. Joshi, S. C. Shahani, H. S. Gour, T. Rangachariar, Seshagiri Iyer, Harichandrai Vishandas, C. S. Subramaniyam, S. Mudaliar, M. E. Reddi, K. G. Badge, Neogy J. C. Chaudhari, K. T. Ahmed, P. P. Ginwala, Jatkar, P. L. Misra, Agnihotri, Munshi, Iswar Saran, Nand Lal, Bai Man Singh, Yamin Khan, Syed Nabi Hadi, Rai Lakshime Naravan Lal, J. L. Bhargava, Bakshi Sohan Lal, B. P. Singh, Pt. Radha Kishan Das, Lala Girdharilal Agarwala, Faiyaz Khan, Rai Bishambar Nath, S. P. Bajpai, L. P. Sinha, Ahmad Bakshi, D. C. Barua, G. C. Mav and Sheikh Abdul Majid.

DR. SAPRU DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Dr. Sapru made statements, on behalf of Government, which Sir William Vincent could not make due to short time at his disposal. The Law Member first denied the charge that Government had acted in anger. During his very intimate connection with the Viceroy, for the past six weeks, he had not known a single occasion when His Excelency had not been cool, calm and collected in dealing with the problems as they arose. There were two issues before the House. One was the necessity for maintenance of law and order and the other, the means whereby to attain that end. There was no difference of opinion among them as to the grave urgency of taking steps to maintain law and order. But a section of the House had criticised the particular measures adopted by Government for the said purpose. Of these the Seditious Meetings Act had a very limited application. It was extended only to four or five districts in the whole of India. There was the Criminal Law Amend ment Act which had been mainly applied by Government for dealing with those who resorted to intimidation and violence. No member of the Assembly had suggested any other course which Government could have adopted. Dr. Gour alone suggested, that offenders should have been punished for waging war under the Penal Law. Every lawyer, he was sure, would advise his clients to be tried under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, rather than for conspiracy. Moreover, Dr. Gour himself had signed the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, which recommended that the two Laws now being applied should not be repealed immediately, and that it would be better to resort to them rather than to the charge of conspiracy to deal with an emergency. Personally, the Law Member thought that the offenders could only be tried under the Criminal Law. Government were aware that the application of the Act had created considerable amount of feeling in this considerable amount of feeling in the country and that in certain cases, actions taken might be wrong, but these could be righted.

"FREEDOM NOT RESTRICTED."

On behalf of Government he wanted in this connection to make a statement that the Government was carefully considering if it was possible to find an alternative form of legislation, which should meet with less criticism and be more effective than the Criminal Law Amendment Act. (Applause). He further read extracts from a letter, which instructed local Governments to see that so far as possible trials were held in open courts and evidence fully recorded and other formalities observed. Local Governments were also asked to review sentences which they thought were not proper and to limit the number of prosecutions. In short, Government had taken steps to see that there was no undue severity or excesses. Government had been accused for denying the freedom of speech and the freedom of forming associations. He asked: "Could it be said that the freedom of speech was not allowed when Hasrat Mohani could talk of an independent republic and advocate violence. As for the second charge, there was nothing in the law to prevent the formation of associations. Violence and other forms of oppression were resorted to, and the associations were declared unlawful. Concluding, Dr. Sapru appealed to those who believed in the attainment of Swaraj within the British Empire to remember that self-Government would never be achieved by methods of Non-Cooperation. He asked: "Will you achieve Swaraj through peaceful means by maintaining law and order or by creating confusion and anarchy in the country. I leave this question to be answered by members of the Assembly, by their votes."

SIR WEBB'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Montagu Webb said, he had been almost to all tropical countries and had known many parts of the world. He thought Indian people were more advanced than the people in other tropical countries. At the same time, he knew, that in India more freedom of speech existed than anywhere else. Patriotism, he said, was good, but when it was misguided and breathed disaster, it was time that they should set aside sentimentalism and put their heads together to see that the disaster was averted. Mr. Gandhi might be honest in his professions but he could not control the masses. He was anxious that the country's progress should not be marred by unwise actions. The Assembly, before deciding on the censure of the Executive, should keep in view what the world would think of its action.

Mr. Abdul Rahim opposed the motion while Professor Sahani supported it.

Mr. Sahani said that the country was infuriated, and they should see that they were not misled by false notions of prestige.

MR. SAMARTH.

Mr Samarth said, they could be justified in calling the present policy as one of repression only if it was applied against those who believed in present Government and wanted to gain their ends constitutionally, but when Government was confronted with outlaws, who were out to paralyse and subvert it, then any means adopted by Government to put down that movement were not repressive. A Round Table Conference would be futile as the letter of Sir Sankaran Nair had shown.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer opposed both the original motion and the amendment, for they must support the Executives in its difficult task of maintaining law and order. He was sure Government would be ready to adopt methods of conciliation, but at present, the uncompromising attitude of Mr. Gandhi who wanted to attain Swaraj by lightning speed did not hold prospect of a satisfactory settlement. Two issues were before the House. Firstly, their attitude towards the Non-Co-operation movement and, secondly, their policy towards the steps taken by the Government. As for the first, they were all ready to fight in the movement and combat its miscievous and dangerous propaganda. As for the Government's policy, they must admit that Government had exercised great patience and forebearance and had allowed greater freedom of speech than any other Government would have tolerated. (Hear, hear). When intimidation and violence had been practised there was no other policy open to Government than the one they had resorted to. Of course, local Governments had committed blunder in launching upon general policy of indiscriminate arrests. They ought to have arrested only those who had actually (and not merely technically) committed an offence. He wanted that local Governments should show a little less zeal in such prosecutions and see that excesses were not committed. All those who had been arrested for mere technical, as distinct from actual offence, by way of violence or intimidation etc., should be released. Sir Sivaswamy proposed an amendment on the lines of his speech which was, however, not allowed, because the Home Member pointed out that it involved a censure of action of local Governments on which matter he had not consulted his colleagues. Sir Sivaswamy's amendment, therefore, did not come up.

At this stage an attempt was made to secure an adjournment of the debate and several members who wanted to speak, but could not get opportunity, were in favour of it.

Sir William Vincent said, they should sit even till midnight, but must decide the question that night.

The President said, the discussion that had taken place, had exhausted the subject, and it could not be possible to allow every member of the House to speak on the subject. The President then called upon Mr. Ishwar Saran to reply to the debate.

MR. SARAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Ishwar Saran said, he was very much disappointed to find the attitude adopted by Home Officials and non-Officials, in asking the Assembly, either to go with the Government or with the Non-Cooperators. Possibly, the Government would be satisfied if they cried "Government-ki-Jai". He had for the first time known that the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendments Act were the two weapons, with which Government contemplated combating the Non-Cooperation. He wanted to make it clear if that was the Government's object, it had chosen a feeble and weak armoury. What he wanted was, that the Government's present policy having failed, there should be a meeting of officials and non-Officials, to devise means to ease the situation, for the present policy if persisted in could not kill Non-Co-operation.

SIR W. VINCENT'S REPLY.

Sir William Vincent replying to the debate, said Government was ready to see that no undue severity was shown to those prosecuted and sentenced and they had already issued instructions to that effect. Moreover, they were already examining the possibility of framing a legislation, which should meet with less criticism and be more effective, in dealing with the systematic attempts at intimidation, violence and other unlawful activities.

The Home Member continued: "But we cannot, and will not, have the authority of law, defied. That is the duty before every one of us, before every civilised Government to maintain law and order and I want this Assembly to support us. In so doing, we have no desire to see anything except justice done. Referring to the question of a Round Table Conference, Sir William Vincent pointed to Sir Sankaran Nair's letter to the Press. Sir Sankaran Nair was once a member of the Executive Council and he did not remember any two members differing more than he and the speaker on several matters. The letter should clear the position. It was very essential that a proper atmosphere be created before a Round Table Conference was held. While the door for that Conference was not closed, he felt bound to say that at this moment it was no use discussing that question. Mr. Gandhi would not be party to the Conference, and if he was, he could not bind the Congress to its decisions.

BOGEY OF "GOVERNMENT BEING IMPOSSIBLE."

Concluding, Sir William Vincent appealed to the House to see that by their decision in favour of the resolution, they did not make Government impossible and dishearten officers of the Crown and all those who stood for law and order.

Dr. Gour's amendment was then put and declared lost by 52 to 36 votes. Munshi Ishwar Saran's original motion was also rejected by 53 to 33.

The Assembly rose up at 7 in the evening and meets again to-morrow morning.

SOME IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

MR. ANDREWS' VIEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIPLICANE Jan. 19.

In the course of an interview to "swarajya" asked what is the opinion in Malabar about the Khilafat resolution, Mr. Andrews answerend that Mr. Kesavameon's letter correctly expressed the opinion there which appeared to have been misunderstood, concerning the severity of the suffering the Hindus ahd experienced Mr. Kesava Menon's letter and made the positon plain.

Asked further if he thought the position between the Hindus and Mussalmans in Malabar difficult to be made up in the near future Mr. Andrews replied, "yes, I do. Indeed, I feel that only a spiritual genius such as Mahatma Gandhi himself can really effect a unity of hearts after what has happened.

Asked as to what he thought of Sir Sankaran Nair's letter, Mr. Andrews stated "It appears to have for its background Malabar tragedy. Sir. Sankaran Nair has assumed throught that the Congress and the Khilafat workers are wholly responsible for the Moplah outbreak and the after effects. This opinion has obviously filled his whole mental vision with rgeard to the present situation."

Concerning East Africa, Mr. Andrews said "it is the most serious thing for the Indians there that Lord Delamere has gone to England on deputation. He is the most dangerous opponent of the Indian claims and has influence in England." Nevertheless, Mr. Andrews had confidence that Kenya Indians would bravely maintain with dignity their position which was reasonable, righteous and just.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN PANCHMAHALS.

WAS IT A SUCCESS.?

The Secretary, Panchmahals Congress Committee, wires under date January 18:—With the permission of the Gujarat Provincial Committee, the Panchmahals disobeyed the order of the Resident Magistrate of Godhra, prohibiting processions upto the 17th January. A batch of National Volunteers moved in procession on the 12th and 13th in the evening and on the 14th from 8 to 10 at night. Neither arrest nor prosecution is yet made. The local Reform League, created by the officials, took this opportunity and published handbills to stop the waning prestige of Government, stating that the circular issued by Government was to prohibit processions at night and so the people should not consider that Non-Co-operators are successful. The League says that the Government never wanted to stop processions at day time. The District Superintendent of Police spoke also in the Masjid that the circular was meant to prohibit processions moving after 10 at night. In short, the official version is that Non-Co-operators are not successful.' As District Secretary it is my duty to put the facts before the public to enable them to decide. The circular was issued by the Resident Magistrate of Godhra on the 17th noon, for the prohibition of the processions for two months. No man with commonsense would think that the circular was issued to stop night processions only, as the Police department has not sufficient power to stop the night procession according to the Police Act. The prohibition order was not for the late hours at night only but it was for the day time too.

ARREST OF KHILAFAT SECRETARIES AND VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Maulna Usman, Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee was arrested in the office under section 124 (A) when he was busy in connection with the Angora fund. The organisations in Calcutta are greatly indebted to his exceptional ability, energy and tact. Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh, an influential non-co-operator vakil, Secretary Khilafat Provincial Committee was also arrested with six volunteers on his way to Mirzapur Park, where a meeting was to be held for the collection of Angora fund.

TWO ANDHRA WORKERS SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

A Guntur telegram says that Messrs. Sitarama Sastri, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and Radhakrishna, Secretary, District Congress Committee were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for preaching non-payment of taxes.

TWO NATIONAL WORKERS SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, Jan. 18.

Mr. Ramsaran, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Mr. Shankerdutt, Vice-President, Town Congress Committee were arrested at 6 in the morning under Section 17, Criminal Amendment Act. This were bred inside the jail and sentenced to one years' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default one months' imprisonment. The accused offered no defence, made no statement.

More arrests are expected. A mass meeting was held to congratulate the convicted leaders.

CULCUTTA STUDENTS ON STRIKE

AS PROTE ST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Propaganda work in connection with civil disobedience was continued to-day by non-co-operators but there was no disturbance. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Mirzapore Park but it was dispersed by the police. Two meetings were however held without interference by the police Volunteers were out doing picketing work but no arrests were made.

Several colleges have been again affected by the present situation. Students of four colleges have gone on strike as a protest against the present policy of Government.

54 volunteers arrested on previous days were tried to-day 10 were discharged and the remaining were convicted.

COLLECTION OF ANGORA FUND IN DHORAJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJI, Jan. 18.

Yesterday the Anjuman Islam, Dhoraji called a meeting of the *Jamats* leaders and local capitalists for collecting funds for Angora when Seth Abdul Gani Moosa, President delivered an impressive lecture depicting critical period of Islam and exhorted the people to subscribe liberally towards Angora Fund. In the evening a deputation of Jamtas's leaders under Saith Abdul Gani Moosa appealed to the people in the town and collected Rs. 6,000. The work is continuing and it is expected that by the 20th instant, a substantial sum will be collected.

LATER.

The deputation visited a few gentlemen and arranged for Angora collections gathered three thousand within two hours. Deep effect is produced in the town. The work is continuing and the Fund reached the total of Rs. 20,000.

CONFERENCE---IMPRACTICABLE.

SIR M. SHAFI'S LOFTY SARCASM.

MR. BHURGRI'S WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Sir Alexander Murray opposed the resolution of Mr. Sethna which he thought would not have the desire effect, because the attitude of Mr. Gandhi and his followers at the Bombay Conference and the resolutions passed thereat, clearly indicated that no self-respecting Indian could possibly accept them. There had been a demand made for withdrawal of notifications and release of prisoners but the Repressive Laws Committee on which there were seven Indian Members including Mr. Bhurgri had been of opinion that the Criminal Law Amendment Act must be retained. If anybody deliberately broke the law, he must take the consequences and the Government must take action in such cases in order to protect the law abiding people. The Fatwa prisoners also broke the law with their eyes open and they must also suffer the consequence of their action. A Round Table Conference might be convened but the time for that had not yet come because Mr. Gandhi had not indicated that he would stop his activities.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution and said those who were advocates of a Round Table Conference must communicate with the non-co-operators and arrange a truce.

MR. BHURGRI'S REPORT TO SIR ALEXANDER.

The Hon. Mr. Bhargri referred to Sir Alexander Murray's observations about the findings of the repressive laws committee on which the speaker was one and said that he along with others had made the recommendation for retention of the measure because the Committee had been supplied with evidence of anarchical associations. But now the Government had made use of that act indiscriminately against the associations not of the nature referred to before the committee. Here was a positive complaint of breach of faith on the part of the Government. Mr. Gandhi must be present at the proposed conference, if it was to be a success and Mr. Gandhi was prepared to come to any conference unconditionally though not as representative of the Congress. Mahomedans would never agree to any conference till Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were enabled to attend it and express their views. (Syed Raza Ali hear, hear) Mr. Gandhi was prepared to stop all hostile activities and only go on with Swadeshi, national education and anti-liquor agitation. The Working Committee had decided to postpone civil disobedience till 31st of this month and therefore this was the most opportune time for a Round Table Conference. If every method of getting the wrongs redressed would not avail then the only way of getting them done in a country like India which has no arms was by civil disobedience. "I frankly say that when I am convinced that all means have been exhausted and that there is no other way open then I will certainly take to civil disobedience. I quite agree that civil disobedience means civil war but if that is started I don't know where the country and all of us will stand."

Mr. Barua (Assam) complained that the Government measures had aggravated the situation and therefore something must be done by convening a Round Table Conference.

HOME SECRETARY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Secretary, in opposing Mr. Sethna's resolution made a long speech which was not quite audible at the Press gallery. He said that the Government has taken the action against volunteer associations with greatest reluctance. Government had declared its attitude towards Non-Co-operation by stating that they would deal with it only when violence was resorted to and in the interest of maintaining law and order. By November last almost all the steps that had been taken were taken under the ordinary law but there had been violence and intimidation and obstruction. In regard to Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay had stated in his speech that there had been inumerable cases of intimidation in several parts and that there was definance of law and order. In the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler had also stated the same thing. The Deputy Commissioner of Amballa in Punjab only last night reported that the volunteers had taken possession of the town hall at Jajjar, stopped the octrai and that violence was increasing. There in such circumstances the Government had to take action under Criminal Law Amendment Act although it was passed to deal with anarchical conspiracies. In Bengal, when volunteers were committing violence and intimidation should not the Government apply Criminal Law Amendment Act merely because those circumstances had not been foreseen when the Act was passed?

Mr. Barua:—I had complained that the Government had been guilty of breach of faith by applying the act to associations, the nature of which never arose in the repressive laws committee.

Mr. O'Donnell quoted to the House the remarks by the Committee in another portion of their report where the activities of volunteers in Delhi were stated to justify the retention of the act. Proceeding he asked was it the fault of the Government if they arrested and sentenced to simple imprisonment in a large majority of cases and rigorous imprisonement in some cases, persons who deliberately joined the volunteers organisations for purpose of courting, profoking and compelling arrests? Mr. O'Donnell announced that the Government were considering what possible modifications might be made in the law in order to deal effectively with intimidation. The question before them was not constitutional reforms', a debate on which could be raised at any time in council. The Government of India Act of 1919 came into force a year ago and as far as he was aware no resolution proposing the amendment of the Act was carried in he Council. The question before the House was the desirability of a Round Table Conference. The position of Government in regard to Round Table Conference was stated clearly in the Viceroy's speech at Calcutta. It would be remembered that Pandit Malaviya's proposition in the Congress Subjects Committee for expression of a desire for a Round Table Conference was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Since then there had been further discussions in Bombay and certain proposals had been brought forward therein which if accepted would humiliate the Government. It was not suggested that volunteers would stop their activities or that their associations would be disbanded and it was not suggested that seditious propaganda would cease. All that was suggested was that hartals and boycott would be stopped. But Mr. Gandhi had stated that enlistment of volunteers would continue along side with Round Table Conference and that preparations for civil disobedience should also be pushed with.

As Sir Sankaran Nair was reported to have said that any conference with Mr. Gandhi would be useless and Mr. Gandhi would not be a party to any settlement and no honourable settlement would be carried out. Mr. Gandhi did not want any conference or settlement except on his own impossible conditions. As long as the non-co-operators adopted this attitude it was not possible for the Government to accept a resolution and if they accepted it, it would only be source of encouragement for forces of disorder in this country. (Applause).

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENT.

After Mr. O'Donnell had opposed the resolution of Mr. Sethna on behalf of Government Mr. Khaparde moved an amendment to the effect that a Round Table Conference be convened consisting of representatives of both Chambers to consider the present situation and make recommendation. He said the members of both the Houses of Legislature were there to legislate, devise and press resolutions and take measure for improving the condition of Indians and so he failed to see how strangers could come in and why they should bring them. If a Conference was to be at all convened it must be confined to members of these two Houses and members of Government and should not include any one else. Mr. Sethna has referred to a class of politicians called Extremists. Extremists are people who throw bombs and manufacture arms. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will deal with that class in a different place and under different conditions altogether (laughter). Extremists must therefore be kept out of them. Mr. Sethna has referred to non-cooperators and liberals. we stand and claim to stand somewhere between where the old moderate party was and those who call themselves non-co-operators. We are neither liberals nor moderates nor non-co-operators. We are independents. We are responsive co-operators. We claim to judge everything on its own merits. I am one of humble followers of this party and there are many people who belong to this party. They do not advertise themselves. They exist all the same. I do not believe things have come to such apass that we should go and beg these who do not recognise this Council and who decline to co-operate with us to come to our help nor do I think we should submit to a condition that if we do not accept their advice our existence is gone or that that we abdicate our functions.

ANOTHER SANER AMENDMENT.

Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha next moved other amendment to the effect that a Round Table Conference be convened consisting of representative leaders of all shades of opinion of Indians and Europeans in India including members of Idian legislature with a view to consider present political situation and find out the ways and means of a satisfactory settlement of questions which have brought about this situation in doing so he made a short speech pointing out that the time of having a limited sitting of both houses was gone and they should try to meet those who were outside the Council.

Hon. Mr. Raza Ali said that even after Mr. O'Donnell's speech, he was left unconvinced of the necessity of the measures taken in respect of the volunteers. No doubt there were some cases of violence in Bombay on the 17th November and also of intimidation in Calcutta but Government

(Continued on next page.)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

The Malaviyas.

The most remarkable feature in the remarkable non-co-operation struggle is the fact that it has divided families. And of all such instances none is so striking as the division in the Malaviya family. It furnishes, in my opinion, an object-lesson to India in toleration and civil disobedience. Pandit Malaviyaji's toleration is really beyond compare. I know that he is against seeking imprisonment. I know too, that if he believed in it, he is not the person to shirk it. I should not be surprised to find him, when the agony has reached white heat and when his faith in British justice is completely gone like mine, to be the foremost in seeking imprisonment. But whilst he is himself against the course of civil disobedience for the present, he has never interfered with the choice of even those who are nearest to him and over whom he has unquestioned authority by right of love and eldership. On the contrary he has left even his own sons absolutely free to do as they please. To me the instance of Govind's civil disobedience is one to treasure. Panditji tried hard to wean that brave boy in his own gentle and sweet manner. Govind tried his very best to carry out what he knew to be his father's wish up to the last moment. He prayed for light. He was torn by conflict of duties. The arrests of the Nehrus proved too strong for the young man. And invoking the blessings of his great and great-hearted father, he decided to throw himself into the struggle, and the jails of India probably hold no more joyous heart than Govind Malaviya's. I make bold to say that he has by his act of civil disobedience proved as dutiful to his father as he has been dutiful to his country. Govind's act is a pattern for our time in dutiful civil disobedience of children. There is, I am sure, no gulf between father and son. Probably Malaviyaji is prouder of his son Govind now than he was before the latetr's decision to seek imprisonment. It is truthful acts like these which prove to me the religious nature of the struggle. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting Govinds' courageous statement before the court:—

"To the court before which I stand. That you sit here with foregone decision and judgment and that you are out will all your declining might not to punish offence but to stifle and to crush the legitimate national aspirations of a people, goes without saying. And as I do not, therefore, recognise your law, I would not like to say a word to you. But just as you are out to crush us, as also we are out to prove to you, yourselves and to the world at large, that the brute force of your Government is not a bit mightier than our weapon of war, the soul-force of 315 millions of people. And with this end in view, I want to tell you and through you the Government you here represent that arrests of humble workers like myself or even greater men will not stop our work. Surely, you can impose any restrictions upon our physical bodies, but the soul within us and the determination which carries us on and upward towards Swaraj are things beyond your or any other's control. Our spirit which inspires us and sends us willingly here to-day is not only ours, but our whole country shares it with us. By putting our material selves under imprisonment, you are only helping me and my countrymen is attaining nobler and greater moral strength, and if you only be good enough to persist for some time more in the downward course you now pursue, I assure you and all others that it will not be long before we destroy the present system of Government in our country and become free and happy men. And in the hope that you will do so and thus render us invaluable help, I offer you my and my countrymen's most sincere thanks. *Vande Mataram.*"

I invite the reader to join me in congratulating both the father and the son. The country has every reason to be proud of both, and where youths show the courage that Govind has shown, the result of the struggle is a certainty.

Lalaji's Letter.

At last the trial of Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Santanam, Malek Lalkhan and Dr. Gopichand is over. Lalaji and Pandit Santanam have eighteen months each and Malek Lalkhan and Dr. Gopichand sixteen months each. The conviction was a certainty notwithstanding the farce of forcing on the distinguished prisoners a counsel for their defence even in the teeth of their protest. Just before the sentence was pronounced Lalaji was able to send me the following cheerful note:—

"Very many thanks for your affectionate note and the message you have sent through Ramprasad and Purushottamlal. I am quite well. I never went on hunger strike because I am opposed to any fuss for the sake of comfort. We are not here to ask for any privileges. The facts are given in papers and I hope you are by this time in possession of them. We are all in good spirits and I am engaged in compiling the History of India, Hindu Period, for the use of National Schools and National Colleges. Santanam is making very good use of his time by studying Sanskrit and religious books. I had been informed of what was done at Ahmedabad and about the Round Table Conference. Please do not be influenced by our "troubles" in arriving at any decision about principles. Be rest assured we are prepared to suffer for any length of time and in every way to achieve what we desire. Now that we are in for it, we should see it through."

Let us hope that Lalaji and Panditji Santanam will be permitted to continue their studies. I would venture to suggest to him and his comrades that they copy the example of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Rajgopalachari and their companions and add the spinning wheel to their literary pursuits. I promise that both the History of Lalaji and the Sanskrit studies of Pt. Santanam will no way suffer for the change of occupation.

I commend Lalaji's reference to the proposed Round Table Conference to those public men who, actuated by the finest instinct of man, are trying to hasten a settlement for the purpose of securing the discharge of the prisoners who are in gaol for the crime of loving their country and obeying the voice of conscience. We may put no obstacles in the way of an honourable settlement; but we would be unjust to the imprisoned patriots if, out of consideration for their bodily comforts, we were hustled into an unsatisfactory peace. We would not read correctly the temper of the country if we yielded unjustifiably a tittle for the sake of minimising self-invited sufferings.

A Correction.

Shrimati Urmila Devi sends the following correction from Calcutta which I gladly publish:—

"As I find a few mistakes in the printed interview in "Young India" arising out of the fact that it was given in a hurry and your representative consequently missed a few points, I would request you to publish the following corrections in "Young India."

1. In answer to the question as to what I thought of the present general situation in Bengal, I said:

"It is marvellous. Bengal has come to her own now. During the last session of the A. I. C. C. meeting in Delhi, I was sad, because I felt that Bengal was not responding fully to the Swadeshi programme and consequently was not in a position to lead this movement. I always want Bengal to lead in every movement. Now I have not the least apprehension, for I feel that Bengal is leading now."

2. In answer to the question as to the cause of the present outburst in Bengal, I said:

"The illegal order of the Government is the general cause. The arrest of ladies and leaders have given a great impetus to Bengal."

An Instructive Table.

By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Reception Committee I am able to give the following table showing the number of delegates who attended the Congress and their composition:—

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

No.	Name of Province.	No. of delegates under the Constitution.	Actual Arrivals
1	Andhra	360	398
2	Kerala	160	33
9	Maharashtra	292	263
4	Karnataka	320	304
5	Gujarat	185	185
6	Bombay	18	17
7	Burma	100	56
8	Punjab and N. W. F.	540	518
9	Sindh	71	63
10	Delhi	100	92
11	Rajputana	400	399
12	Utkal	300	108
13	C. P. (Marathi)	50	44
14	Assam	63	17
15	Berar	61	58
16	Madras	410	162
17	Bengal	986	373
18	United Provinces	960	888
19	C. P. (Hindusthani)	209	205
20	Bihar	588	558
		6,173	4,726

ANALYSIS OF THE ATTENDANCE.

No.	Ladies	Musal.	Parsis	Sikhs	Antyajas	The rest
1	8	10				365
2		1				32
3	1	9				253
4	9	20				266
5	11	22	5		2	145
6	2	2				15
7		2				51
8	17	67		54		380
9	1	11				51
10	7	13		4		68
11	11	13				375
12		3				105
13	1	5				38
14		2				15
15	2	5				5
16	2	16				147
17	10	36		4		323
18	10	114		3		761
19	6	20				170
20	7	83				468
	106	469	5	65	2	4079

It will be noticed that out of the total permissible (6,179) as many as 4,726 attended the Congress. Hitherto the number has been swelled by local delegates who could under the old constitution become delegates for the asking by simply paying Rs. 10. This time not even Pandit Malaviyaji could be regarded as a delegate because he was not elected. The actual attendance of 4,726 was therefore a fine record. That the United Provinces and Bengal, in spite of so many arrests, could have sent 888 and 373 respectively and the far

(Continued on next page.)

CONFERENCE--IMPRACTIABLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

was not justified in extending Criminal Law Amendment Act.

President:—Order, Order, the discussion is now only on the amendment of Mr. Sukhbir Sinha and not on the mainresolution.

Mr. Raza Ali:—May I know if the remarks which I have just made are beyond the scope of the amendment?

President:—Yes.

Mr. Raza Ali:—:If so I must resume my seat and wait till I can speak on the main resolution.

Mr. Lloyd opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sethna did not accept the amendment as it did not fit in with the scope of his resolution.

Mr. Kale supported Mr. Sethna's proposal for a preliminary conference of both the Houses and said if it was considered necessary afterwards arrange a Round Table Conference, they could do so.

SIR M. SHAFI'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, in opposing the amendment of Lala Sukhbir Sinha, as both impracticable and futile, made a long speech which was warmly applauded. He said: "In the whole course of the history of controversies that have taken place, either in this country or anywhere else in recent times, I have never known of a responsible statesman taking a ridiculous attitude such as Mr. Gandhi has taken in Bombay. Mr. Gandhi's position in the Bombay Conference was this. "My party is not willing to come to a conference, I am here not as representative of my party, I am here only to advise my party, will have nothing to do with the resolutions which you are going to adopt, although I believe they are in the best interests of the country." Has Mr. Sukhbir Sinha got any assurance that if an invitation is issued to Mr. Gandhi to attend the Conference, Mr. Gandhi will not adopt the same attitude as he did in connection with the Bombay Conference? Has he obtained any assurance either from Mr. Gandhi or any of his followers that they will come, not merely as advisers but as patriots deeply interested in the welfare of this country and take part in its deliberations. If not, then it is futile to make such an impracticable proposal. Sir Sankaran Nair, about whose patriotism there can be no possible shadow of doubt, was compelled to vacate the chair and leave the Conference and ultimately declare his views in the columns of the "Times of India." Can Mr. Sukhbir Sinha guarantee that the same conditions as Mr. Gandhi proposed at Bombay would not be repeated at the proposed Round Table Conference? Can any Government allow an umpire to sit over its head and decide as arbitrator between them and the people? Let Mr. Gandhi suspend all the Non-Co-operation activities and then come forward and request Government to arrange a conference ((applause)."

Lala Sukhbir Singha's amendment was then put and lost.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali speaking on Mr. Sethna's resolution and Mr. Khaparde's amendment said that no sufficient case had been made out for the action taken by local Governments in the notifications issued by them against Volunteers, and no specific instance was cited for the extreme step they had to take. The distinguished leader of the Non-Co-operation movement was desirous of concluding an honourable settlement, and it was not wise nor politic to ignore Mahatma Gandhi who had influence over ninety per cent. of the population of India. Mr. Raza Ali was sorry to see that a distinugished member of this Council had been calling Mahatma Gandhi as the simple "Gandhi" without even using the prefix "Mr."

President:—We call Shakespere as Shakespere and not Mr. Shakespere.

Mr. Raza Ali:—"I congratulate that Hon. member on the distinguished commentator he has got. (Laughter).

Proceeding Mr. Raza Ali said Mahatma Gandhi was a co-operator at heart and he warned against the very grave responsibility the Council would be taking if they opposed the motion.

The Hon. Mian Sir Muhamad Shafi emphasised his previous observations and said here in the Council of State and in the Legislative Assembly the elected representatives of the people can discuss any measures necessary to bring about the desired end.

Mr. Bhurgri (interposed). Can we discuss foreign policy?

"A READY-MADE CONFERENCE."

Sir Muhammad Shafi:—If my Hon. friend cannot discuss foreign policy in the strictest sense of the term he may recommend to the Governor-General that such and such a course might be taken. As regards the particular question of the foreign policy which he is thinking, I can assure him Government have been acting as the advocates of the community he represents. Everyone of the demands, which would be placed before the proposed Round Table Conference, could be discussed in the legislature which was a ready-made conference and there was no use of wasting their energies by having a conference with others. Sir Muhammad Shafi, in conclusion, denied that Mr. Gandhi had influence over ninety per cent. of population as Mr. Raa Ali had stated, and asked how the large student population were still in schools and how Government servants had not left their posts in obedience to mandates of Mr. Gandhi.

Sir Arthur Froom also appealed to the House to reject the resolution.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar agreed with Mr. Sethna in his observations for a conference, but dissociated from him as regards his remarks about Mr. Gandhi who he had stated, was responsible for the disturbances in some parts of the country.

Sir Alexandra Murray was heard to give personal explanation about not using the word "Mr." before the name of Gandhi and to say that he meant no disrespect thereby.

Lala Sukhbir Singha, Mr. Kale and Mr. Jaffar supported the resolution.

Mr. Sethna then briefly replied.

The amendment of Mr. Khaparde was lost.

Mr. Sethna's resolution was then put to the vote and declared lost.

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

On Mr. Bhurgri [illegible] the House divided with the result that ten voted for the resolution and 23 against it, Raja Sir Harnam Singh remaining neutral.

Those who voted for the resolution were Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Lala Sukhbir Singha, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Sethna, Sir Zulfikar Ali, Mr. Barua, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Hazoori Jaffer and Mr. Kale. Among those who voted against the resolution besides Government officials were Mr. Lakshmi Samaldas, Mr. Khaparde, Dewan Tekchand, Lala Ram Saran Das, Syed Zahiruddin, Nawab Muzammil Khan and Mr. Aminul Islam.

In view of the result of Mr. Sethna's resolution Mr. Bhurgri withdrew his resolution which was in identical terms.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

off Assam should have sent 17 and Utkal 108, shows the keen interest that is being taken in the National Assembly. No less remarkable is the attendance of 103 lady delegates representing almost all the provinces. The attendance of 65 Sikh delegates must also be regarded as altogether remarkable. Hardly few Sikhs attended two years ago. But now that community is everywhere pushing itself forward in all national movements. The number of 409 Musalman delegates is a good number, but we must not be satisfied till we have got the full quota which must be more than 1,200. I am sure that there were more than 2 "untouchable" delegates. I cannot imagine the Punjab and the Andhra provinces not sending any such delegates. The presence of 5 Parsi delegates is of course beyond their numerical proportion which is 2. The Parsis, as I have so often remarked, have in proportion to their numbers occupied the foremost place whether in point of sacrifice, attendance, ability or generosity. I know as a matter of fact that there were at least two Christians. And of course, if Messrs. Stokes and George Joseph had been free, they would have attended. But it is up to the Hindus and the Musalmans to go out of their way to induce a more general interest in the movement on the part of the Christian community.

Visitors.

If the attendance of delegates was most satisfactory, that of visitors was not less so. The troubled state of the country scared away the richest men ,and so not a single ticket for Rs. 5,000 each was taken up. 21 however paid Rs. 1,000, each, 20 paid Rs. 500 each, 162 Rs. 100 each, 81 Rs. 50 each and 1,686 Rs. 25 each, making a total of Rs. 93,400 in receipts. The Reception Committee contributed more than its quota. The total strength was filled up, the receipts being Rs. 78,261 11,261 Season Tickets of Rs. 3 each were issued permitting attendance everywhere but the Congress Sessions. 64,469 Four Anna Tickets were issued. As I have already remarked the issue of Season and entrance Tickets had to be stopped owing to the great rush. Altogether Rs. 2,49,527 were received by the Reception Committee in various fees.

All-India Christian Conference.

This Conference held under the presidency of Mr. Mukerji was striking for the interest it evinced in the political life of the country. From the President down to the ordinary delegate, there was insistence on the necessity of Indian Christians sharing the national awakening. "We must demonstrate by words and deeds that Christianity has made us neither un-Indian or unnational. Let it be for a moment conceived that we as a community shall dissociate ourselves from our brethren, Hindus and Musalmans, whatever differences there may be in our religious convictions?" say Professor S. C. Mukarji. The conference adopted sixteen resolutions touching almost every phase of national life. It condemned the repressive measures, urged a round table conference, approved of total prohibition, sympathised with the Indians beyond the seas. I must give the full text of the Swadeshi resolution showing as it does the extent to which the spirit of Swadeshi has touched the Indian Christian mind:—

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that a true Swadeshi spirit should dominate every sphere of Indian Christian life which would, in its turn, serve to give a real impetus to all indigenous enterprises in the country. That as an expression of our Swadeshi spirit we must forthwith start wearing cloths of Indian manufacture. In view of the fact that the Indian Christian community has been very frequently and severely accused of lacking the Swadeshi spirit, this Conference recommends that all Provincial Leagues make strenuous efforts to find ways and means of inculcating the Swadeshi spirit in the Indian Christians through the local leagues and lose no time in putting such a programme into effect."

All this is very encouraging. I hope that the resolution will be followed up by corresponding action and that *Charkha* and *Khadi* will be as popular among the Indian Christians as they have become among Hindus and Musalmans. It remains for Hindus and Musalmans to cherish the response of the Conference and make it a point to cultivate the friendliest relations with the Christian countrymen.

More Notable Arrests

News of arrests continue to pour in from all sides. Shyam Babu's pen will no more adorn the columns of the "Servant." He has been imprisoned because he will not recognise the authority of the court by giving evidence as a witness. The Congress resolution neither requires one to go to that length nor prevents one from so doing. Shyam Babu has chosen the more unbending attitude. Having got the chance of joining the workers in the Calcutta prisons, he would not miss it. The readers of the "Servant" which established for itself a stable reputation within two years of its inauguration in the face of great difficulties will miss his directing hand. But I have no doubt that Shyam Babu is better serving the country by being in jail. His example of suffering is a more powerful editorial than what even his able pen could produce.

Karnatak has been honoured with the imprisonment of Mr. Majli who took Mr. Deshpande's place in Belgaum. For his parting message he has reproduced the late Mr. Hume's words, "What avail your wealth, your learning, empty titles, sordid trade? True self-rule were worth them all, nations by themselves are made." Mr. Majli was asked to furnish security to be *of good behaviour*. As he did not know that he was guilty of bad behaviour, he refused to furnish security and preferred to go where persons of good behaviour find to-day their true shelter. Mr. Majli wants to be discharged from prison only by a free India and prays to all to wear pure *Khadi* the emblem of pure and liberated India and discard foreign clothes the emblem of foreign yoke.

For default similar to Mr. Majlis, Dr. B. Subramaniam Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment at Cocanada.

The Gurdwara Movement.

The latest communique from the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee shows that the Commissioner offered to return the Keys of the Golden Temple at Amritsar upon certain conditions. To this belated offer the following spirited reply was sent Sardar Bhagat Jaswantsingh. After acknowledging the official communication he says:—

"I have the honour to draw your attention to the following resolution passed by the S. G. P. Committee on the 6th December 1921:—

'Resolved that no Sikh should agree to any arrangement about the restoration of the Keys of the Golden Temple, unless and until all the Sikhs arrested in connection with the Keys affair are released unconditionally.'

"I am therefore instructed to inform you that the Committee cannot avail itself of the proffered temporary and conditional restoration of Keys unaccompanied by the unconditional release of all the Sikhs arrested in connection with the Keys affair."

The Sikh communique appends the following pertinent observations to the foregoing:—

"From the above correspondence it is clear that the Government has got no objection now to handing over the Keys of the Durbar Saheb to the Shiromani Committee temporarily, pending the decision of the civil suit regarding the Golden Temple. Could not the Government have adopted this very attitude from the beginning? While the Keys remained with the Gurdwara Committee, the Government could at the same time have pleased itself by carrying on its civil suit in which, of course, as now the Gurdwara Committee would have taken no part. Where was the necessity of creating so much heart-burning by taking away the Keys forcibly and arresting hundreds of Sikhs for protesting against high-handed action the futility of which the Government now tacitly admits?"

Apologising.

It is reported from Allahabad that "eight accused under the Criminal Law Amendment Act were released on tendering apology and regretting the joining of illegal associations and unseemly and foolish agitations"! Having known what happened only a few months ago in Mathura, I distrust this message. In Mathura sham non-co-operators were arrested and were made to apologise; and then it was claimed on behalf of the authorities that non-co-operators had apologised. But, whilst I distrust the message, I would like workers to profit by it. We need not be surprised if, when large bodies of young men are daily being imprisoned, some of them weaken and retrace their steps, especially if the treatment even temporarily is anything like what was given to Mahadev Desai. It is better for us to be satisfied with fewer imprisonments rather than that we should have weak persons offering themselves under the impulse of the moment and then crumbling.

About Buyers.

The Jamnalal Bajaj fund of one lakh of Rupees that was given last year for the support of lawyers who had suspended practice as a result of the Nagpur resolution is nearly, as it was intended to be, exhausted. The lawyers cannot go back to practice with any show of decency, and I am sure that many will not countenance even the idea of a return when the country is showing such wonderful example of self-sacrifice. But it would not be proper to leave the lawyers to their own resources. I would therefore certainly suggest to the Provincial Committees that they should take up the burden subject to assistance from the central fund, if it was at all found necessary. The rearrangement should be quickly made so as to avoid suspense and delay in the even tenor of national work.

This however is the least among the difficulties that surround the lawyer class at the present movement. They are eager to take part in the national awakening. The spirit is willing, the flesh is weak. I still feel that practising lawyers cannot lead. They cannot but weaken a movement which demands complete, almost reckless, sacrifice. The whole cause can be lost if top men weaken at a supreme crisis. But the Congress has purposely opened an honourable door for them. The original draft was perhaps uncertain as to any but full non-co-operators being entitled to sign the volunteer pledge. The conditions for them are easy of fulfilment, being mostly matters of belief. The use of Khadi may cause some little inconvenience at first but I feel sure that they will not mind it, if otherwise they believe in the requirements of the pledge. And as among non-co-operators imprisonment covers a multitude of defects, practising lawyers who go through the fire of imprisonment will by that one fact come to occupy the position of honour which once was theirs. There is also the general resolution appealing to and inviting all including full co-operators to take up such activities as do not admit of any sacrifice or any difference of opinion. I hope therefore that lawyers will to the best of their ability and opportunity respond to the country's call in many of the various ways open to them. Where all are expected to help none should be found wanting or indifferent. Non-co-operators on their part instead of priding themselves upon their achievements should be humble enough to receive all the aid that might be rendered to the country's cause. The spirit of toleration should take the place of intoleration and exclusiveness. It can do no credit to the movement or good to the cause if a man who has nothing or little to sacrifice claims by reason of his putting on Khadi the right of slighting practising lawyers or others who may be honestly and according to their lights serving the country in various ways. Whatever is offered upon the alter of service to the motherland with a willing heart must be thankfully received.

Inquiries are being made in several places to what should be done in cases where fines are imposed and distress warrants issued for recovery. One finds a readiness to suffer imprisonment and assaults but not loss of goods. The anomaly is at first sight difficult to understand but it is really easy to appreciate. We are so much tied down to our goods and other possessions that when no disgrace attaches to imprisonment, we prefer the inconvenience to loss of property. But we must perceive that we will lose a winning game if we are not prepared to sacrifice our earthly possessions as well as bodily ease for the sake of it. In an ill-managed state, a man with conscience pawns to it his goods, all other wealth, and his body and sets his conscience free. This struggle therefore can give us victory only if we become indifferent to everything through which the state can press us into subjection to its will. We must be prepared therefore to let our goods and our land be taken away from us and rejoice over the dispossession even as we rejoice to-day over imprisonments. We may rest assured that the Government will be more quickly tired of selling our chattels than it is already of taking charge of our bodies. And if we are sure, as we must be, of winning full Swaraj before long, we must have faith enough to know that all the land that can be taken away will return to us intact and the best part even of money. When Belgioum was overrun by the German, the Belgium was overrun by the German, the their own lands so long as they retained the will to suffer for the restoration of their property. The late General Botha was a fugitive from his own rich possessions including hundreds of acress of land and finest cattle in South Africa. He did not count the cost, put up a fine fight and became virtually the crowned king of South Africa and had all his property returned to him with honour. We may not do less than the Boers and the Belgians especially as ours is a struggle in which we are pledged to make all sacrifice and exact none. We must voluntarily though temporarily embrace poverty if we will banish pauperism and pariahdom from the land. The sacrifice of the lesser by few of us is nothing compared to the reward which is in store for us, viz., the restoration of the honour and prosperity of this holy land.

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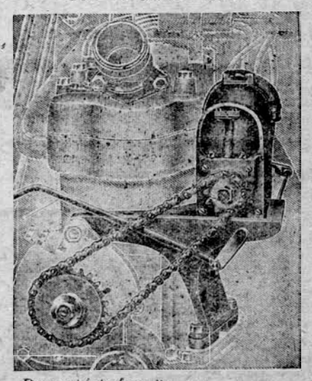

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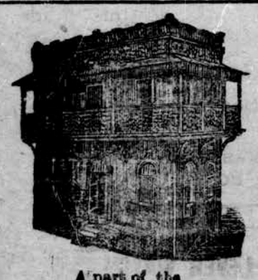

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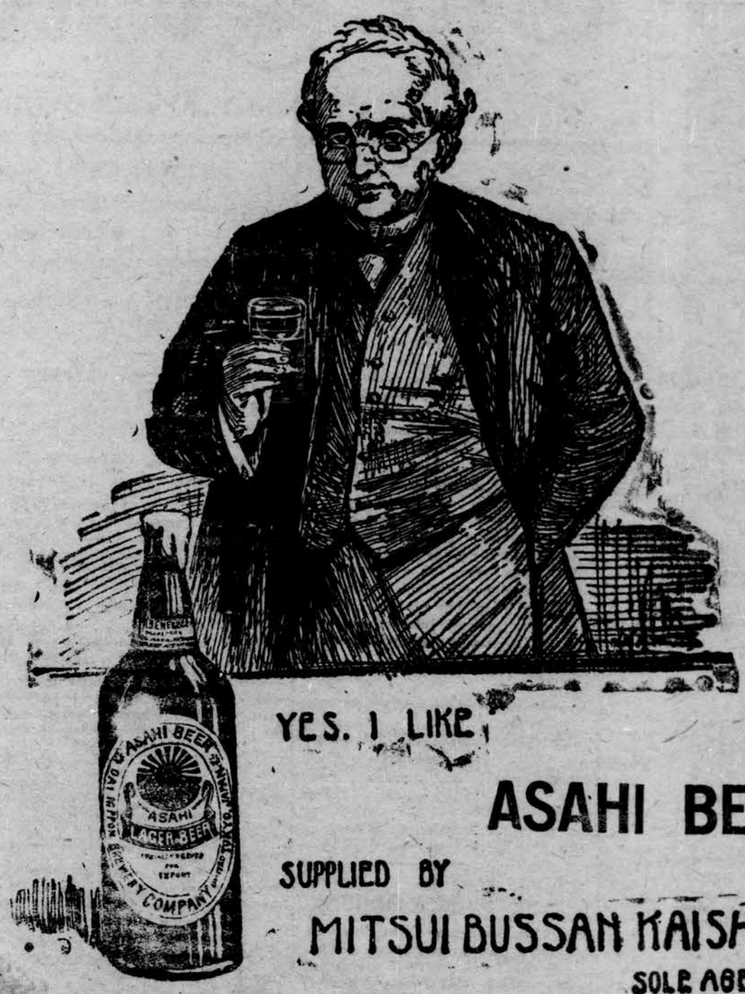

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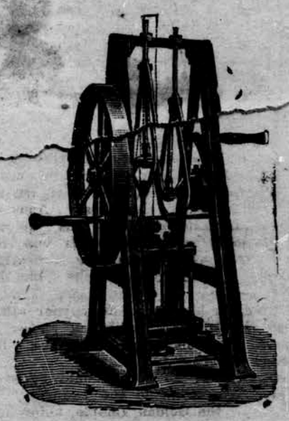

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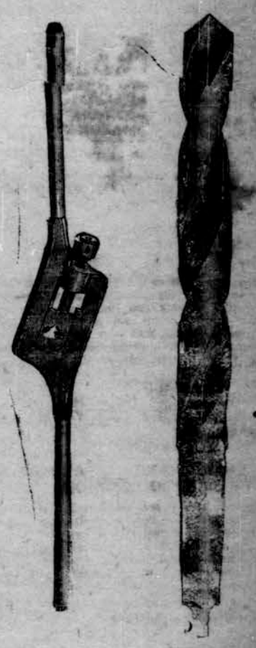

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